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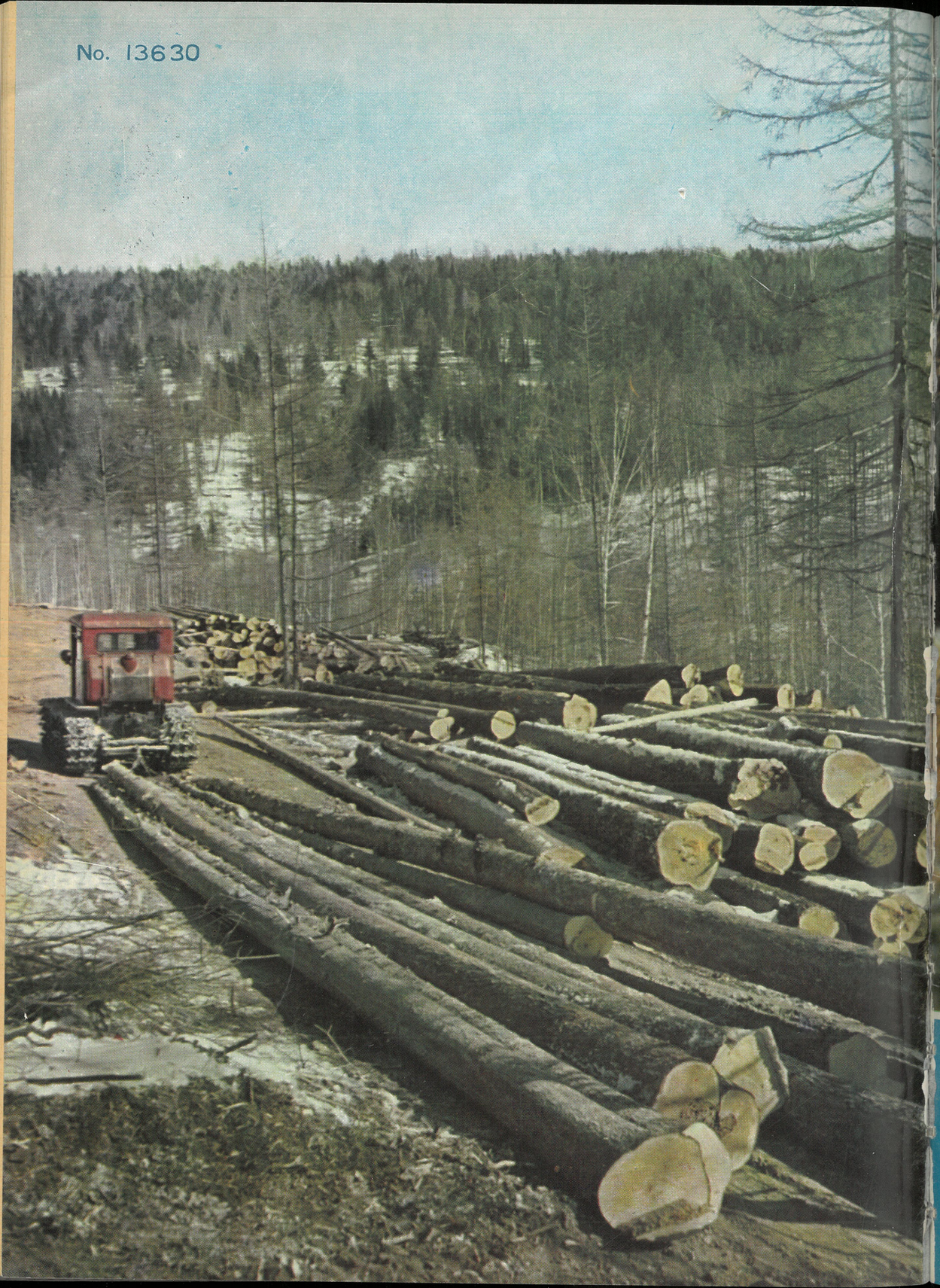

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The Korean TRADE UNIONS

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Let Us Embody More Thoroughly the Revolutionary Spirit of Independence, Self-Sustenance and Self-Defence in All Fields of State Activity

Political Programme of the Government of the D.P.R.K.

Announced at the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by

KIM IL SUNG,

Premier of the Cabinet

Comrades Deputies,

The elections of deputies to the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were held successfully under the circumstances in which a new, great revolutionary upsurge was being made and the political and labour enthusiasm of the entire people was running exceptionally high in all fields of socialist economic construction and defence upbuilding to carry through the decisions of the historic Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea. **(Applause.)**

All the citizens of our country took part in the elections as one with great patriotic zeal, and thereby manifested their firm determination to resolutely defend and further consolidate and develop the people's power and the revolutionary gains, successfully carry out the building of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and accomplish the revolutionary cause of unification of the fatherland at all costs. **(Loud applause.)**

The results of the elections clearly testified to our people's absolute support for and deep trust in our Party and the Government of the Republic and again demonstrated to the world the monolithic political and ideological unity of the entire people. **(Loud applause.)**

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, I would like to express warm thanks to you deputies elected to this Supreme People's Assembly and the entire people of our country for trusting and empowering us once again to form the Cabinet of the Republic. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

Comrades,

The elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly have been held on four occasions in our country in the last 19 years since the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a genuine people's state, was found-

ed in accordance with the unanimous will of the entire Korean people, and the Cabinet of the Republic has been formed for the fourth time today.

A great stride forward along the road of social progress and civilization has since been made in our country thanks to the correct policies of the Workers' Party of Korea and the invincible vitality of the people's power and to the heroic struggle of our people who, as masters of the country, have taken their destinies into their own hands. **(Loud applause.)** In this land where harsh exploitation and oppression, centuries-old backwardness and penury once prevailed, an advanced, socialist system has now been established under which all help each other, work together and lead a happy life, and our fatherland has turned into a socialist state which has a firm independent national economy and brilliant national culture. **(Loud applause.)**

Since the elections of deputies to the Third Supreme People's Assembly held in 1962, the Cabinet of the Republic has exerted all its efforts to carry through the decisions of the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, and concentrated its efforts particularly on the implementation of our Party's new revolutionary line of carrying out economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding, which was set forth at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October 1966. As a result, tremendous successes have been made in all the political, economic, cultural and military fields and the might of the country has grown and strengthened further still. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

On a socialist basis the alliance of the workers and peasants has been further cemented and the political and ideological unity of the entire people has become unshakable as never before. **(Loud applause.)** Our people have been tempered still more amidst the arduous struggle for the revolution and construction, and through their practical experience, they repose boundless confidence in the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic, and are rallied around them steel-strong. **(Thunderous applause.)** Our people accept the policies and lines of our Party and the Government of the Republic as their vital cause and devote all their talents and energies to the struggle for the cause of the revolution and for the prosperity and progress of the Republic. It is this rock-firm unity and cohesion of our people that constitute the solid foundation of our state and social system and the source of our invincible might. **(Loud applause.)**

Our people are now in a position to enter the international arena under the glorious banner of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with equal rights with the peoples of big and small countries of the world, and the international position of the Republic is rising constantly. **(Loud applause.)**

The correct economic policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic has brought about giant strides ahead in all domains of the people's economy.

In 1966, industrial production was 1.4 times greater than in 1962 and 41 times as much as in 1946, the year immediately after liberation.

The foundations of the independent national economy of the country have been more solidified as a result of the vigorous struggle organized and unfolded by the Government of the Republic to carry out the decisions of the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the realization of socialist industrialization and the all-round promotion of technical revolution in every field of the people's economy.

The foundations of our heavy industry with the machine-building industry as its core have been further readjusted and reinforced, and the production of diverse heavy industry goods has grown conspicuously. Our heavy industry now displays still greater might and serves more effectively for the advancement of light industry and agriculture as the solid base for strengthening the economic independence of the country and for accelerating the technical reconstruction of the people's economy. **(Applause.)**

A big stride has also been made in the field of light industry. In our country the demands of the people are met with home-made goods, though not in abundance, and the firm foundations of light industry have been laid to turn out diverse, high-quality consumer goods in larger quantities in the future. **(Applause.)**

Our socialist agriculture, too, has made big headway. The technical, cultural and ideological revolutions were pushed forward successfully in the countryside, the direction and management of co-operative farms improved, and assistance to the countryside further intensified, and the political zeal and labour enthusiasm of the farmers have increased greatly. Our country was visited repeatedly by severe natural calamities in recent years, but they were surmounted completely in all sectors of agricultural production. **(Loud applause.)**

With the successful acceleration of socialist economic construction and the rapid growth of production, the people's material and cultural standards of living have risen markedly.

Per capita national income was 500 *won* in 1966, a 1.2-fold increase as against 1962, and it is expected to rise to 580 *won* this year. **(Applause.)**

The Government of the Republic augmented markedly the real incomes of the workers, office employees and farmers, while continually increasing accumulation for extended production and allocating a large part of the national income to defence upbuilding to meet the obtaining situation. Especially, the Government of the Republic, in keeping with the line set forth in the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country," took a series of radical measures for increasing the farmers' income —the complete abolishment of agricultural tax in kind, capital construction in the rural areas with state investments, construction of dwelling houses for farmers at state expense, etc. **(Applause.)**

The housing conditions of the working people improved considerably as a result of extensive housing construction. During the period from 1963 to 1966, dwelling houses with a total floor space of 10,210,000 square metres were newly built in towns and the countryside and allotted to the working people.

Not only the basic problems of food, clothing and housing were solved but the supply of commodities to the working people improved as a whole. In our country today the working people can buy necessary goods as they please at uniform prices everywhere, not merely in towns but even in remote mountain areas where they could hardly see commodities before. **(Applause.)**

Further progress has also been made in education, culture and public health.

Thanks to the correct educational policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic, 2,600,000 pupils and students, or one-fourth of the population of our country, are now studying free of charge at more than 9,260 schools at all levels, 98 institutions of higher education included. In particular, universal compulsory nine-year technical education combining general education with polytechnic education, was enforced as from this year, which makes it possible to bring up the rising generation into versatile reserves of builders of socialism and communism, into reliable successors to our revolutionary cause, and further enhance the technical and cultural levels of all the working people. **(Applause.)** This will contribute greatly to developing people's education in our country to a high stage and accelerating the technical and cultural revolutions. **(Applause).**

In 1966 the number of university and college graduates grew 1.2 times as compared with 1962 and that of the graduates of higher technical schools and specialized secondary schools 3.2 times. At present over 425,700 engineers, assistant engineers and specialists, 2.3 times as many as in 1962, are working in all fields of the people's economy. **(Applause.)** Thanks to the wisdom and strength of our own technicians and specialists, all branches of the people's economy are managed and operated efficiently, and new, up-to-date factories and other enterprises are built continually in our country today. This is one of the biggest successes made by our Party and the Government of the Republic in the building of a new country. **(Loud applause.)**

The correct policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic with regard to public health has enabled the working people of our country to enjoy more benefits of universal free medical care. In the field of public health the number of medical workers has increased considerably and medical facilities have been expanded over the past four years, and medical care for the working people improved further still. As a result of the improved public health services and the enhancement of the people's living standards as a whole, the mortality of the population was lowered by half in 1966 as against the pre-liberation years and the average life span of people lengthened by 20 years. **(Loud applause.)** This is possible only under the socialist system where the masses of people have become genuine masters of the country. **(Loud applause.)**

Large numbers of creches and kindergartens run at state and public expenses have been set up in our country, so that children are reared and educated finely and women are ensured adequate conditions for taking part in social labour. **(Applause.)**

All this is an unequivocal manifestation of the popular policies pursued by our Party and the Government of the Republic which regard it as the supreme principle of their activities to promote the well-being of the working people. **(Loud applause.)**

Our Party and the Government of the Republic have in recent years directed special attention to strengthening the country's defence capabilities to counter the intensified aggressive manoeuvrings of the imperialists. The U.S. imperialists created the Caribbean crisis against the Republic of Cuba in 1962, and later provoked the Gulf of Bac Bo incident against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and embarked upon the course of intensifying the war of aggression in South Viet Nam on a large scale. Under this situation the Party and the Government put forward the line of carrying out economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel and took a number of important measures for further increasing our defence capabilities, while reorganizing the people's economy. We are thus in a position to repulse armed invasion by any enemy and defend the security of the fatherland still more firmly. **(Thunderous applause.)**

All these successes scored in the past in the revolutionary struggle and construction work signify the shining victory of the lines and policies of our Party and the Government of the Republic which have creatively applied and developed the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism to suit the actual conditions in our country, the vivid manifestation of the invincible vitality and tremendous superiority of the state and social system of our Republic and the great fruition of the patriotic struggle and creative labour of our people closely united around the Party and the Government. **(Thunderous applause.)**

We are not allowed to rest content with the successes already achieved; our revolutionary cause has not yet been completed. In order to advance the revolution and construction of the country farther on, we still have many more things to do and must continue to go through many hardships and obstacles.

Basing itself strictly on the lines and policies of the Workers' Party of Korea, the General Staff of our revolution and organizer of all victories for the Korean people, the newly formed Cabinet of the Republic will, in the future too, as in the past, organize and execute all its work in the interests of the entire Korean people and will fight persistently to further step up socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic and hasten the accomplishment of the sacred cause of liberating the South Korean people and attaining the unification of the fatherland. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

The Government of the Republic, proceeding from the general task of our revolution, will concentrate all its efforts on the carrying out of the following immediate political, economic, cultural and military tasks:

Firstly. The Government of the Republic will implement with all consistency the line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence to consolidate the political independence of the country, build up more solidly the foundations of an independent national economy capable of ensuring the complete unification, independence and prosperity of our nation, and to increase the country's defence capabilities so as to safeguard the security of the fatherland reliably by our own force, by splendidly embodying our Party's idea of Juche in all fields. (Prolonged loud applause.)

Our Party's idea of *Juche* is the most correct Marxist-Leninist idea of leadership for the successful carrying out of our revolution and construction and is the invariable guiding principle of the Government of the Republic in all its policies and activities.

Only by firmly establishing *Juche*, can each country repudiate flunkeyism and dogmatism and creatively apply the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism and the experience of other countries to suit its historical conditions and national peculiarities and solve its own questions entirely for itself on its own responsibility by discarding the spirit of relying on others and displaying the spirit of self-reliance, and, accordingly, carry on its revolutionary cause and construction work with success. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

To establish *Juche* is a question of special importance for us in the light of our country's geographical situation and environments, of the peculiarities of its historical development, and the complex and arduous nature of our revolution. Whether or not *Juche* is established is a question of key importance on which depends the victory of our revolution, a vital question which decides the destinies of our nation.

The Government of the Republic has been able to score great victories and successes in the revolutionary struggle and construction work, because it has endeavoured consistently to solve all problems in an independent manner, in conformity with the specific realities of our country and mainly by its own efforts, invariably guided by the idea of *Juche* of the Workers' Party of Korea in its activities and adhering strictly to the Marxist-Leninist principles. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

As a result of our efforts to establish *Juche* in the ideological domain, the national pride of our workers and their consciousness of independence have grown to a great extent and they have come to acquire the traits of a revolutionary who does not follow others blindly but approaches their things critically instead of mechanically imitating or swallowing them whole, and who strives to solve all matters in conformity with the actual conditions of our country and with his own wisdom and strength. **(Loud applause.)**

Our Party's spirit of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence finding their full embodiment in all fields of national construction, the political independence of the Republic has been consolidated and the economic independence and military power of the country have grown further still. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

As a full-fledged independent state, our country now determines on all its lines and policies independently and exercises complete equality and sovereignty in its foreign relations. **(Loud applause.)**

Under the leadership of our Party and the Government of the Republic our people have laid the firm foundations of an independent national economy in accordance with the revolutionary principle of self-reliance, and thereby eliminated centuries-old backwardness and poverty, further increased the economic might of the Republic and improved their livelihood radically. **(Loud applause.)** The establishment of *Juche* in the fields of science and culture accelerated the progress of science and technology and brought about a great qualitative change in education and in the work of training cadres and the efflorescence and advancement of a new, socialist national culture congenial to the life and sentiments of our people. **(Applause.)**

In the field of defence upbuilding, too, we strengthened our defence capabilities, so that we are in a position to defend firmly the security of our fatherland and the socialist gains by our own force even under the complex situation as today. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

The great victories and successes we have attained in the socialist revolution and socialist construction over the past years are, indeed, the brilliant fruition of the great vitality of our Party's idea of *Juche* and of the line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence—the embodiment of the idea in all fields. **(Prolonged loud applause.)** We formulated our policies independently by creatively applying the Marxist-Leninist principles to the specific realities of Korea and enlisted the inexhaustible creative potentials of our industrious and talented people and the rich domestic natural resources in the carrying out of the policies. That is why we have been able to build a socialist state independent in politics, self-sustaining in the economy and self-defensive in national defence in a short period of time. **(Thunderous applause.)**

Our Party's line of strengthening the political, economic and military might of the country in every way by doing everything in our power, is the most correct way of expediting the victory of the Korean revolution. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

The Government of the Republic will, in the future too, adhere steadfastly to the principle of settling all problems in the revolution and construction independently on the basis of studying and analysing the realities of Korea in strict accordance with the idea of *Juche* of the Workers' Party of Ko-

rea. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

All nations are equal and have the sacred right of national self-determination to decide their own destinies by themselves. A nation can secure independence and freedom and enjoy happiness and prosperity only if it achieves complete political self-determination and exercises its rights, taking them into its hands firmly. **(Applause.)**

Under the leadership of the Party, the Government of the Republic will use its own brains for, formulate in conformity to our realities and carry out for itself all policies for socialist construction—policies of industry, agriculture, education, literature and art, judicial administration, etc. We must not act on orders and instructions from others but, proceeding from the interests of our revolution and construction, settle all problems from the stand-point of *Juche* in accordance with our own judgment and decision. **(Prolonged loud applause.)** It is true that we should unite with friends who are fighting for a common aim, and learn from their experience if it accords with the Marxist-Leninist principles and is worth learning. But even in that case, we must always approach such experience critically, resolutely repudiate the tendency to swallow things of others undigested or imitate them mechanically, and must not blindly copy what does not fit our own conditions. **(Loud applause.)**

In the struggle for the unification of the fatherland, too, the Government of the Republic will continue to hold fast to its independent position. We regard whatever attempt to realize the country's unification by relying on foreign forces as a treachery to the country and the nation to place the whole of Korea in the hands of foreign aggressors. The question of Korean unification is an internal affair of the Korean people, which cannot be settled by any foreign forces. Our people are a wise and civilized nation who are fully capable of settling their national issue for themselves. **(Prolonged loud applause.)** We hold invariably that the question of unifying our fatherland must be settled by our people themselves without interference from any outside forces after the aggressive army of U.S. imperialism is withdrawn from South Korea. **(Thunderous applause.)**

In the sphere of foreign policy, too, we should continue to work for establishing our political and economic relations with foreign countries on the principles of complete equality and mutual respect. Likewise, we have to wage the struggle against imperialism or Right and Left opportunism strictly in accordance with our own judgment and conviction to conform to our actual conditions, and will allow no one to violate and insult the rights and dignity of our nation. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

The Government of the Republic will continue to faithfully execute our Party's line of building an independent national economy by carrying through the principle of self-reliance in the economic sphere, while consolidating independence in politics. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

We are today confronted with the weighty tasks of building the economy and defences in parallel to lay a firm material basis for the prosperity of generations to come and establish reliable economic foundations which will enable us to meet the great revolutionary event of the unification of the fatherland actively. All these tasks can be performed successfully only if the principle of self-reliance, the line of building an independent national economy, is firmly maintained and carried on more consistently.

Self-reliance is a thoroughly revolutionary stand for a people to accomplish the revolution in their country basically by relying on their own internal forces, it is an independent stand to construct their country by their own labour and with their domestic natural resources. **(Loud applause.)**

Only by firmly maintaining such a revolutionary stand and revolutionary principle can we continue our struggle without abandoning our revolutionary constancy under whatever complex and arduous situation and attain victory in the revolutionary struggle and success in construction work by braving difficulties and hardships in the course of our onward movement. **(Loud applause.)** If one lacks the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, one will lose faith in one's own strength, fail to endeavour to tap the inner resources of one's country, grow indolent and loose, and fall into passivism and conservatism.

Only when a nation builds an independent national economy, can it secure political independence, make the country rich, strong and advanced and achieve national prosperity.

Economic independence is the material basis for political independence. A country which is dependent on foreign forces economically becomes a satellite of other countries politically, and an economically subjected nation cannot get out of colonial slavery politically.

Without building an independent national economy it is impossible to establish material and technical foundations for socialism and build socialism and communism successfully.

To build socialism it is essential to create a powerful base of heavy industry with the machine-building industry as its core and, on this basis, equip light industry, agriculture, transport and all other branches of the people's economy with up-to-date techniques and thus lay the material and technical foundations of socialism powerful enough to improve the welfare of the working people on the whole in accordance with the requirements of the laws of socialism. As long as national distinctions remain and states exist, such material and technical foundations of socialism must be built by each national state as a unit. **(Applause.)** Therefore, it can be said that the firm material and technical foundations of socialism have been laid in each country only when it has built a comprehensive, independent national economy which is developed in a many-sided way, equipped with the latest techniques and can be run by its own national cadres with its own natural resources, raw materials and other supplies so as to meet in full with home products the varied and ever-growing requirements of economic construction, defence upbuilding and the people's life for heavy and light industry goods and farm produce.

Only if the material and technical foundations of socialism are established in this way within the bounds of each national state as a comprehensive, independent unit of economy, can the country's natural resources be tapped and utilized to the fullest extent and a high rate of growth in production be maintained while proper balances are kept actively between all branches of the people's economy. Also, only in this way is it possible to rapidly develop science, technology and culture, steadily enhance the technical and cultural standards of the working people and bring them up into men of a new type developed in an all-round way.

The building of an independent national economy is also the basic guarantee for enabling nations to do away with the economic backwardness which practically constitutes the basis of inequality between them, to achieve national prosperity and build socialist and communist society with success.

The building of socialism and communism, as you know, requires eradication of national inequality together with class distinctions.

Yet, this inequality does not disappear as soon as the socialist revolution triumphs in each country, nor does it vanish through amalgamation of nations in this or that way.

The era of capitalism is an era when national oppression prevails side by side with class exploitation, an era when the free development of a great majority of nations is held back by only a few nations and there exists national inequality. It is therefore necessary for the nations liberated from capitalist exploitation and oppression not only to convert themselves into labouring socialist nations but also build a highly developed independent national economy to achieve the greatest possible degree of their free development and all-round efflorescence. Only by so doing can all inequalities between nations be obliterated and can all nations successfully build socialism and gradually go over to communism.

All this testifies that the line of building an independent national economy consistently followed by our Party and the Government of the Republic is a thoroughly revolutionary line of economic construction, which conforms with the lawful requirements of the building of socialism and communism. **(Thunderous applause.)**

We will carry through the revolutionary principle of self-reliance in the upbuilding of national defence, too, and thus further increase the country's self-defence capacities.

Needless to say, the international unity of the proletariat of all countries and the friendly alliance of the socialist countries in the revolutionary struggle against imperialist aggression and against the pressure by the international capital are an important security for safeguarding the revolutionary gains already obtained and winning fresh victory. It is a sacred internationalist duty of the Communists to do all they can to help and give support and encouragement to

each other in the battle against imperialism, the common enemy, and each country should strive to cement this international solidarity in the struggle against the imperialist forces of aggression from without.

The decisive factor in victory in the struggle against imperialist reaction, however, is the internal forces of the country concerned. Although foreign support is important in the war against alien aggressors, it plays, to all intents and purposes, no more than a secondary role. When the internal forces are not prepared in each country, its revolutionary struggle cannot emerge victorious no matter how great the foreign support may be. If the Communists only pin their hopes on foreign support and aid without building up their own revolutionary forces, they cannot defend the security of their fatherland and the revolutionary gains reliably against imperialist aggression.

The Government of the Republic will embody our Party's spirit of self-defence and thereby thoroughly prepare our people and armymen politically and ideologically to cope with war, make full material preparations to defend the country by relying on the solid foundations of the independent national economy already established, and will, at the same time, further increase the military might of the country. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

Particularly, by fully executing the decisions of the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea, we will concentrate all our efforts on reorganizing the whole work of building the socialist economy to fit in with the requirements of the present situation and on reinforcing our defence capabilities in view of the undisguised aggressive manoeuvres by the enemy. Thus, we will convert our economy into an ever more solid and vital independent economy to meet fully the material needs of the front and the rear in case of emergency, and will build up the country's military power steel-strong to repel the enemy for ourselves no matter when he attacks us by surprise. **(Thunderous applause.)**

Embodying the idea of *Juche* of the Workers' Party of Korea splendidly in all fields, we will build an ever richer, stronger and mightier socialist state independent in politics, self-sustaining in the economy and self-defensive in national defence. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

Secondly. In order to put an end as early as possible to the present misfortunes of our people caused by the artificial partition of the territory and split of the nation, liberate the people in South Korea and realize the unification of the fatherland, the Government of the Republic will firmly prepare the people in the northern half of the Republic morally and materially so that they can always support the South Korean people in their sacred anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle and meet the great revolutionary event actively. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

Owing to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists, our country still remains divided into the North and South, the unification of the fatherland, the cherished desire of the nation, has not yet been achieved till now when a new generation has grown up, and our people have been suffering from the split of the nation for more than 20 years. As the days go by, the gulf between North and South Korea is growing wider in all the political, economic and cultural spheres and the national community of our people formed through a long history is fading away gradually. The partition of the territory and the split of the nation render it impossible to enlist and utilize the country's wealth and the people's wisdom and talents for the prosperity of the fatherland and the happiness of the people in a coordinated way.

The division of Korea into the North and South has caused immeasurable misfortunes and calamities particularly to the South Korean people. South Korea today has been turned into a complete colony of the U.S. imperialists, into their military base of aggression. The national industry of South Korea has been reduced to an economy dependent on foreign capital and its agriculture, too, is undergoing a serious crisis. The national culture and the beautiful manners and customs peculiar to the Korean people are utterly trampled underfoot and all descriptions of immorality and depravity prevail over the whole land of South Korea. The South Korean people are in rags and suffering from hunger due to double and

treble exploitation and oppression, many of them roaming about the streets in quest of jobs and living in constant suspense with no hopes for the future. The South Korean people are subjected to unbearable national insult and contempt and even their right to existence is constantly menaced by the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Where there are exploitation and oppression, there always breaks out the revolutionary struggle of the people. Since the first days of the occupation of the southern half of the country by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the South Korean people have waged a staunch struggle against their policies of colonial enslavement and military aggression. The October Popular Resistance Struggle in 1946, the April Uprising in 1960 which toppled the puppet Syngman Rhee regime, and many instances of the South Korean people's struggle which took place one after another against the "South Korea-Japan talks" and for smashing the "South Korea-Japan agreement," dealt telling blows to the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism. **(Loud applause.)**

Each time the American imperialists and their lackeys answered the righteous patriotic struggles of the people with harsh repression by force of arms. The policy of military fascist dictatorship pursued in South Korea today has assumed unprecedented ferocity and barbarity and has become a model of vicious fascist rule of the imperialists over colonies. The U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges, while manufacturing various wicked fascist laws, have increased their repressive apparatuses on an extensive scale and covered the whole land of South Korea with military, police, intelligence and special agent networks, thereby turning it into a living hell where terrorism and murder prevail.

In South Korea today the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique are intensifying clamorous fascist repression to the extreme. Everywhere they are doing all they can in their frenzied attempt to oppress the South Korean people who are fighting more actively for the right to live, for democratic freedoms and unification of the fatherland. According to South Korean press reports, this year alone as many as ten divisions or more of U.S. imperialist troops, South Korean puppet army and police forces including reserve divisions were mobilized to stamp out the activities of armed groups of the South Korean revolutionaries and the mass revolutionary struggles breaking out in succession all over South Korea, and a total of more than six million U.S. imperialist troops, South Korean puppet troops and police directly took part in the so-called "mopping-up operations." The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique cruelly suppressed the revolutionary organization with Dr. Kim Dae Su, professor of the Kyongbuk University, as the central figure, arresting and imprisoning ten and more patriotic intellectuals, and last autumn arrested many young people in and around Pusan on the charge of involvement in the so-called case of the People's Revolutionary Party. Again, of late, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique framed up in Seoul what they call the "case of the Operative Group for Communizing South Korea" on the one hand and, on the other, arrested and imprisoned many university professors, intellectuals and patriotic personages, branding the Society for Comparative Study of Nationalism, an academic organization, as a "seditious organization," and staged a "trial" farce. They have thus committed a towering crime of "demanding" death penalty or life imprisonment for many innocent persons.

They are making "anti-communist" clamours still more noisily, under the nonsensical allegation that all the fierce revolutionary struggles of the patriotic people flaring up in all parts of South Korea today are activities by "spies" sent down from North Korea, and they are trying hard to divert the attention of the South Korean people and hoodwink the world's people.

With no amount of brutal suppression and "anti-communist" clamour, however, can the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique ever damp the indomitable revolutionary fighting spirit of the South Korean people or block their sweeping revolutionary advance. **(Thunderous applause.)** Today broad sections of the South Korean people are waging a vigorous struggle in all fields, holding still higher the banner of anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of resistance. A people can win freedom and liberation only through their own struggle. When the broad masses of people rise as one in a struggle against the oppressors, they can destroy any bulwark of the imperialists.

If the workers, peasants and youths students, intellectuals and other sections of broad masses of people in South Korea firmly unite and courageously come out in the revolutionary struggle, they will be able to smite the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique and accomplish the cause of the South Korean revolution. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

On behalf of the entire people in the northern half of the Republic, I send warm revolutionary greetings to the revolutionaries and democratic personages, to all patriotic people in South Korea who are putting up a valorous fight in various parts of South Korea, underground, in mountains or even in prisons. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

The entire people in the northern half of the Republic bear the heavy responsibility for carrying the South Korean revolution to completion, rendering active support to the struggle of the South Korean people in keeping pace with their exalted fighting spirit.

As long as the U.S. imperialists keep occupying South Korea and our country remains partitioned, the Korean people cannot live in peace even for a moment and the people in South Korea cannot extricate themselves from the present miserable, hard plight. The occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism and its policy of aggression are the source of all the misfortunes of our nation and the main obstacle to the unification of our country.

We cannot merely look with folded arms at the miserable plight of the South Korean compatriots and can never hand down a divided fatherland to our posterity. As long as there remains the wretched situation in which the country and the nation are divided and our compatriots, brothers and sisters of one and the same blood are subjected to all sorts of national insult and maltreatment by foreign aggressors, neither Korean Communist nor conscientious Korean nationalist can say that he has discharged his duty.

We must accomplish the South Korean revolution and unify the fatherland in our generation and hand down a unified fatherland to the coming generations. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)** We must quickly ripen all conditions for the realization of the unification of the fatherland. **(Loud applause.)**

The accomplishment of the great cause of the liberation of South Korea and the unification of the fatherland at the earliest possible date depends not only on how the revolutionary organizations and revolutionaries in South Korea expand and strengthen the revolutionary forces and how they fight the enemy but, in a large measure, on how the people in the northern half of the Republic prepare themselves to greet the great revolutionary event.

What is most important in accomplishing the South Korean revolution and hastening the advent of the unification of the fatherland is to firmly prepare the entire people politically and ideologically and, at the same time, to create all necessary material conditions in full.

We should always give active material and moral support and encouragement to the South Korean people in their anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle and consider the task of the South Korean revolution and the unification of the fatherland our first and foremost revolutionary task. We can never allow ourselves to be self-complacent with the achievements made in the northern half of the Republic and become indolent and slackened. How can we sit idle at a time when the South Korean people are languishing in hunger and waging a struggle at the cost of their blood? It is our lofty national duty and the supreme task of the nation to force the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of our territory, liberate South Korea and unify the fatherland by pooling strength with the South Korean people. **(Thunderous applause.)**

The people in the northern half of the Republic should always remember their brothers in the South and have a revolutionary determination to liberate them at all costs; they should be firmly prepared ideologically so that they may be mobilized for a decisive struggle to accomplish the cause of the unification of the fatherland by joining forces with the South Korean people whenever called upon to come to their aid as the struggle of the people surges forward and the revolutionary situation ripens in South Korea. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

Meanwhile, the socialist economic construction, the essential guarantee for the strengthening of the material forces of our revolutionary base, should be carried on well to further consolidate the economic foundations of the country so that adequate material preparations can be made to aid the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people and meet actively the great revolutionary event of realizing the unification of the fatherland. **(Loud applause.)**

The present situation demands us to conduct all our work in a more active, more revolutionary manner and subordinate everything to the struggle to accomplish the South Korean revolution by giving support to the South Korean people in their struggle and unify the fatherland. **(Loud applause.)**

The northern half of the Republic is the revolutionary base for accomplishing the cause of national liberation on a nationwide scale, and the revolutionary forces in the northern half of the Republic are the most important motive power for the Korean revolution as a whole. All the working people should deeply realize that unless the revolutionary base of the northern half of the Republic is fortified and the revolutionary forces in the northern half strengthened still more, it is impossible to render positive support to the South Korean revolution and achieve the unification of the fatherland, and they should continue to wage a tense struggle on all fronts of socialist economic construction and produce and build more, better and cheaper with the existing manpower, equipment and materials by exploring and enlisting reserves and potentialities to the maximum. All functionaries and working people should assiduously manage all affairs of economic life, state or individual, and make every effort to spare even a grain of rice, a gram of iron or a drop of gasoline like masters of the country.

Only if the country's economic foundations are more solidified and all necessary material conditions are created, is it possible to meet the great event with full preparations, bring the superiority of the socialist system home to the fighting people of South Korea and aid their revolutionary struggle forcefully. **(Applause.)** Only then will it also become possible to create enough assets to rehabilitate the devastated South Korean economy and improve rapidly the deteriorated livelihood of the people in the South after the unification of the country in the future.

All our functionaries and working people should work in a way worthy of masters and live a frugal life with a high degree of revolutionary zeal, in the lofty spirit of supporting the South Korean people more actively in their anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle and expediting the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of unification of the fatherland. No self-complacence and inertia, nor the least indolence, degradation and luxury are permissible to us. As we are people making revolution, we should work and live in a revolutionary way, maintaining a tense and mobilized posture at all times.

The entire people should in this way be made to greet the great revolutionary event of the unification of the fatherland with full preparations. **(Prolonged loud applause.)** We should all be fully prepared to come out to the revolutionary struggle whenever called upon by the Party. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

Thirdly. The Government of the Republic, under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, will wage a vigorous struggle to revolutionize and working-classize **all members of society including the peasants and intellectuals by further stepping up the ideological and cultural revolutions and enhancing the leading role of the working class.**

We should steadily strengthen the functions of the proletarian dictatorship of the state so as not only to crush the hostile elements worming in from without to disorganize our revolutionary base and to suppress the resistance of the remnants of the overthrown exploiter classes but also to revolutionize and *working-classize* all members of society by pushing ahead vigorously with the ideological and cultural revolutions.

To educate and remould the entire people and thereby revolutionize and *working-classize* the whole society is an important task of the dictatorship of the proletariat in our society where the exploiter classes have been liquidated and the socialist system has triumphed. The process of building socialism and communism is a process of revolutionizing all members of society in-

cluding the workers, peasants and intellectuals, a process of obliterating all class distinctions by transforming the whole society on the pattern of the working class.

In order to build socialism and communism, the productive forces should be developed to obliterate the distinctions between the working conditions of the working class and the peasantry and between the forms of ownership of the means of production and the disparity between all members of society in the ideological, moral, cultural and technical standards should likewise be eliminated step by step. To this end, the ideological revolution should be intensified so as to root up all the survivals of the outmoded bourgeois ideology in the minds of people and arm all the working people firmly with the revolutionary ideas of the working class, with the Marxist-Leninist world outlook, to fight devotedly in the interests of the collective and the whole society and for the sake of the fatherland and the people, going through fire and water and, at the same time, the cultural revolution should be carried out so as to bring them to attain high cultural and technical levels.

We are confronted today with the task, and which is more urgent than ever before, of further revolutionizing and *working-classizing* all members of society including the workers, peasants and intellectuals. We should further accelerate socialist construction by our own efforts under the difficult conditions in which the country is divided into the North and South and should force the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the chieftain of world reaction, out of our territory, liberate South Korea and achieve the revolutionary cause of unification of the fatherland. This is a revolutionary task which requires a very arduous and hard, protracted and tense struggle. Only when all the working people are revolutionized and *working-classized* through the promotion of the ideological and cultural revolutions is it possible to bring their revolutionary enthusiasm and creative initiative into full play and raise their technical and cultural levels to bravely overcome difficulties cropping up in the course of progress and successfully solve economic and technical problems, and, further, to successfully expedite the building of socialism in the northern half of the Republic, complete the revolution in South Korea and accomplish the revolutionary cause of unification of the fatherland. **(Loud applause.)**

We should wage a powerful struggle to revolutionize and *working-classize* all members of society by further elevating the leading role of the working class.

Our working class is young and it needs much revolutionary training. The ranks of the working class swelled sharply in our country as industry developed at a fast speed in a short period after liberation. Our working class includes many people who have never experienced themselves the exploitation and oppression by the capitalists, as well as no small number of former small traders and handicraftsmen who became workers after the socialist transformation of production relations.

We should further enhance the ideology, organization and culture of the working class to turn it into a still more revolutionary, advanced and cultured class and to enable it to perform better its historical mission of transforming the whole society and educating and remoulding all the working people.

It is an important guarantee of victory for our revolution to revolutionize and *working-classize* the peasantry, the most reliable ally of the working class in the building of socialism and communism. The Government of the Republic, in keeping with the line set forth in the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country," should energetically carry forward the ideological and cultural revolutions in the countryside and continue to strengthen the working class' political leadership of and cultural influence on the peasantry. In this way the peasantry should be equipped thoroughly with the revolutionary ideas of the working class and its cultural level be brought up to that of the latter.

What holds the most important place in the *working-classization* of the whole society is the revolutionization of the intellectuals. We should eradicate all the remnants of obsolete ideologies in the minds of the intellectuals, arm them with communist ideas and thus rear them into revolutionaries loyal to the Party, the working class, the fatherland and the people.

The most important thing in revolutionizing and *working-classizing* all members of society through the ideological revolution

is to arm the working people firmly with the policies of the Workers' Party of Korea and thoroughly establish the unitary ideology of the Party among them. **(Loud applause.)** We should fully explain and bring the Party's lines and policies home to the working people to make them clearly understand the quintessence and correctness of those lines and policies. In this way, we should see that they fight vehemently against all unsound, counter-revolutionary ideological elements such as revisionism, Left opportunism, flunkeyism, bourgeois ideas, feudalistic Confucian ideas, factionalism, parochialism and nepotism, think and act according to the ideas of the Workers' Party of Korea at any place and at any time and confidently advance with all consistency along the path indicated by the Party, without the slightest vacillation in any storm and stress. **(Thunderous applause.)**

We should strengthen political and ideological work among the masses to further raise the class awakening of the working people and lead them to fight uncompromisingly against the class enemy.

The primary targets of struggle in the revolutionization of people are individualism and egoism left over by the exploiter classes. We should strive tirelessly to cultivate among the working people the collectivist spirit of placing the interests of the organization and the collective above personal interests and helping and pulling each other along, and the lofty revolutionary spirit of valuing political life, and should educate all people to acquire the communist tone of life to live and work in a revolutionary way.

The great vitality of the socialist system lies, above all, in that the working people freed from exploitation and oppression display conscious enthusiasm and creative initiative and work devotedly for the fatherland and the people, for their own happiness, as masters of the country and their destinies. In order to bring this superiority into play and demonstrate the might of the socialist system to the full, the education in socialist patriotism should be intensified decisively among the working people.

We should acquaint the working people clearly with the quintessence and superiority of the socialist system and induce them to fight resolutely in defence of this system and struggle actively for the prosperity and development of the fatherland and for the thriving of our people. In particular, serious attention should be directed to educating the working people to value and love everything we have already created and to make more effective use of the valuable assets we have already obtained. The entire working people should know clearly that all our wealth is for the grandeur and progress of the country, for the happiness of our people and for their own good and should take an attitude befitting masters towards the economic life of the country, carry out their revolutionary tasks in an efficient, responsible way and work hard to bring even a little more benefits to the country and the people. Everyone should sincerely take part in public labour to increase the wealth of the country and the people and manage it methodically; system and order should be established and the revolutionary discipline observed in work voluntarily in all branches and at all units.

The education in the revolutionary traditions is one of the most powerful means in revolutionizing people. Experience shows that the education in the revolutionary traditions has an incomparably great influence in revolutionizing those who have never undergone themselves the ordeals of revolutionary struggle and the younger generation who have never experienced the exploitation and oppression by the landlords and capitalists. **(Prolonged loud applause.)** We should intensify the education in the revolutionary traditions among the working people so that everyone may model after the lofty, indomitable revolutionary spirit of the forerunners of the revolution and their noble traits as revolutionaries.

Parallel with the ideological revolution, the cultural revolution should be carried forward actively.

Without carrying out the cultural revolution, the cultural and technical levels of the working people cannot be enhanced, nor can the ideological revolution be carried out successfully.

The habit of studying should be firmly established among the working people so that everyone may make his utmost efforts to raise his level of general knowledge and all people may master more than one technical skill. And an active struggle should be waged to bring up a large contingent of steadfast and competent working-class' in-

tellectuals capable of proficiently solving problems arising in all fields of our revolution and construction.

We should step up the ideological and cultural revolutions and thus further revolutionize and *working-classize* people so as to build up the whole country into one big Red family, make the whole society seethe with revolutionary ardour and see that all the working people make continuous innovations and continuous advance at the speed of Chollima in a mobilized and tense posture at all times to work new miracles and effect a great upsurge in the revolutionary struggle and construction work. **(Thunderous applause.)**

Fourthly. The Government of the Republic will see to it that the functionaries of the state and economic organs eliminate bureaucracy and establish the revolutionary mass viewpoint, in order to enhance the functions and role of the people's power and actively organize and mobilize the broad masses of people for the revolution and construction.

For the successful implementation of the huge tasks confronting us at present, we should further elevate the functions and role of the people's power as the executor of the lines and policies of the Workers' Party of Korea and powerful weapon for socialist construction, and should improve its guidance of the revolution and construction work still more. This demands the functionaries of state and economic organs to maintain closer ties with the masses of people, rid themselves of the bureaucratic style of work and acquire the revolutionary mass viewpoint.

When the Party's lines and policies are correct and proper measures and ways adopted for their execution, success in the carrying out of the revolutionary task depends entirely upon the method and style of work of the functionaries who directly organize and execute it, upon how they organize and mobilize the broad masses for the work.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic have consistently paid deep concern to reorganizing the system of work in the state and economic organs and improving the method and style of work of their functionaries to suit new circumstances and conditions, with the result that no small success has been made in this respect. Particularly, a great change took place in the activities of the state and economic organs in the course of generalizing the experience of the guidance given to Chongsan-ri in February 1960. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

Our functionaries, however, still fall short of such levels as required by our Party in their method and style of work, and fail to organize and mobilize skillfully the broad masses of people to give full play to their surging revolutionary spirit in the fulfilment of the revolutionary task.

For our people's power to defend the interests of people of all walks of life firmly, unite the broad masses of people around itself and bring their enthusiasm and activity into full play, the functionaries of the state and economic organs should rectify their method and style of work decisively.

All the functionaries in the state and economic organs are workers selected by the people, they are servants of the people. The functionaries of the state and economic organs should always remember that they are workers who protect the interests of the workers, farmers and other working people and serve them, and should work heart and soul for the Party, the working class and the people. **(Loud applause.)**

To be faithful to the Party and the revolution and become true servants of the people, our functionaries must possess the Party spirit, working-class spirit and popular spirit. The Party spirit, working-class spirit and popular spirit of the functionaries should be manifested in their practical struggle to implement our Party's lines and policies, in their practical activities for the working people including the workers and farmers. Only those who carry the Party's policies through to the end are the revolutionaries faithful to the Party and the revolution, faithful to the working class and the people. All our functionaries must become the ardent defenders, active propagandists and staunch executors of the Party's policies. They should make profound studies of the Party's policies to grasp their quintessence, adhere strictly to them in their work, weigh all problems by the Party's policies and wage an uncompromising struggle in good time against practices which run counter to the Party's intentions. Our functionaries should be active in explaining and propagating the Party's policies among the masses and strive with persistence to carry them through correctly. The functionaries of the state and economic organs should do any work devotedly through thick and thin, if it is in the interests of the people.

In order to eliminate bureaucracy and establish the revolutionary mass viewpoint, all the functionaries should acquire the revolutionary work method of going deep among the masses, holding consultations with them and enlisting them in the fulfilment of assigned tasks. The functionaries of the state and economic organs should thoroughly follow the Chongsan-ri method, our Party's traditional revolutionary method of work, in their activities. **(Applause.)**

First of all, political work should be given priority in all matters to constantly raise the political and ideological preparedness of the masses and make the broad masses of people take part consciously in the implementation of the revolutionary task. When they undertake any revolutionary task, leading functionaries should, above all, correctly explain and bring home to the masses the Party's intentions with regard to it and see that they discuss ways and means collectively for the implementation of the Party's policies and persist in their struggle to carry them out with a high degree of revolutionary zeal.

Parallel with this, guidance should be brought closer to the lower units and the method of guidance improved decisively. The principal aim of guiding the lower units is to help their workers rectify their shortcomings in good time and register great results in work. The functionaries of the state and economic organs should not just issue commands and directives at the lower units, but should give substantial assistance to their inferiors, teaching them kindly, working together with them to solve knotty problems and helping them do their work well.

The functionaries of the state and economic organs should not only equip themselves with our Party's revolutionary method of work, but also always be the first to execute the laws, decisions and directives of the state, set examples in all work and acquire the popular traits of being humble, simple and polite, thereby becoming a model for the masses in actual deeds. Only then will people trust and take to our functionaries from the bottom of their hearts and the bonds of kinship be further strengthened between the people's power and the masses of people.

Style of work is not a question of the business ability of the functionaries or their character, but it is a manifestation of their ideology in the course of work. We should intensify ideological education for the functionaries of the state and economic organs so that they may get riddance of the bureaucratic style of work, an expression of the survivals of obsolete ideologies, acquire a genuinely popular style of work and possess the lofty traits of being boundlessly true to the Party and the revolution and resolutely fighting for the interests of the fatherland and the people. **(Applause.)**

While equipping the functionaries of the state and economic organs with the class and mass view-points, their technical and business qualifications should be elevated constantly. Unless they enhance their technical and business qualifications, they cannot do away with the bureaucratic style of work, nor can they fully perform their heavy responsibilities to the Party, the state and the people. All the functionaries of the state and economic organs must establish the revolutionary habit of studying to gain a profound mastery of economic theory and technical knowhow and become fully versed in their work.

Thus, all our functionaries of the state and economic organs should become revolutionaries who firmly defend and carry through the Party's lines and policies and devote themselves to the struggle for the interests of the people, and should become truly faithful servants of the people who are deeply loved and respected by the masses of people. **(Loud applause.)**

Fifthly. The Government of the Republic will consolidate the foundations of the independent national economy of the country, further improve the people's livelihood and fulfil the sacred task of freeing the working people from arduous labour by continually holding to the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea for socialist industriali-

zation and struggling to carry out the technical revolution in all fields of the people's economy.

With the main emphasis on making an effective use of the already laid economic foundations through their proper readjustment and reinforcement and on normalizing production in all spheres along the basic direction of economic development in our country at the present stage set by the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea, we should undertake new capital construction in a big way for further expanding the economic foundation of the country. In this way the productive forces of our country as a whole will be further developed and industrial production more than doubled in a few years. **(Loud applause.)**

1. INDUSTRY

To give precedence to the power and mining industries is the basic condition for placing production on a normal basis in all branches of industry and for further advancing the people's economy. We will speedily develop the power and mining industries to fully satisfy the demands of the people's economy for raw materials, fuel and power.

In developing the power industry, we will keep holding fast to the policy of correctly combining the building of hydropower stations with thermal power stations and of building large-scale power plants and medium- and small-scale power stations in parallel. Reckoning on the rich hydraulic resources and coal in our country, we should accelerate the construction of large-scale hydropower and thermal power plants and build many medium- and small-scale hydropower stations and factory thermal power stations everywhere, and thus further solidify the power bases of the country. In this way seasonal fluctuations in power production caused by the natural conditions should be completely done away with and it should be made possible to increase steadily production in all domains of the people's economy without being restricted by power supply. **(Applause.)**

What is important in developing the mining industry is to adhere to the three principles—conducting geological prospecting work preferentially, carrying out the technical revolution and actively pushing ahead with scientific research work.

The ranks of prospecting workers should be expanded and technical equipment reinforced to develop preliminary prospecting and, particularly, detailed and service prospecting radically, and the tempo and efficiency of prospecting work should be heightened through the comprehensive introduction of advanced prospecting methods.

It is a very urgent question to energetically promote the technical revolution in the field of the mining industry where there is a great deal of more difficult and arduous work than in any other branches of the people's economy. In the coal and ore mines, hewing, carrying and all other arduous and labour-consuming operations should be actively mechanized and automated, advanced hewing methods introduced extensively and, particularly, open cast mining undertaken on a large scale.

Meanwhile, scientific research work should be pushed forward actively on all lines of the mining industry—survey of underground resources and research on their rational exploitation, research on the reinforcement of the technical equipment of the mining industry and the improvement of extraction methods, research on the comprehensive processing of ores, etc.

We should keep the mining industry definitely ahead of the development of the processing industries and further consolidate the raw material and fuel bases of the country by carrying through the Party's line.

The development of the metal industry and, particularly, the steel industry, is a major index showing the level of industrialization of a country and its economic might. In our country with its inexhaustible resources of iron ores, the steel industry is one of the industrial branches which have wide prospects. We should capture the height of steel envisaged in the Seven-Year Plan without fail by concentrating our efforts on developing ferrous metallurgy. **(Applause.)**

The capacities of processing raw materials and products will be augmented, auxiliary facilities be readjusted and advanced technical processes including oxygen-blowing be extensively introduced in the existing iron and steel works to raise the production capacity of metallurgical installations to the fullest possible extent. At the same time, the projects of reconstruction and expansion of the metallurgical plants including the building of new steel and rolling shops in the Kim Chaek Iron Works, will be carried out to further expand and consolidate the bases of the ferrous matallurgical industry of our country.

With the development of technology the demands are steadily rising for higher quality and larger assortment of steel. We should increase the varieties of steel in a big way and further develop the production of alloy steel. Deep attention will be paid to increasing the assortment and standards of rolled steel and, particularly, to developing the production of thin plate and cold-rolled products and raising the output of products of the second-stage processing.

An especially important task for ferrous metallurgy at the present stage is to introduce domestic fuel on a large scale so as to further consolidate the independence of this branch. In order to develop the iron industry by the use of anthracite abundant in our country, we should, while building necessary material foundations for it, carry on the scientific research work for perfecting the reduced ball ore process, the process of continuous steel making from granulated iron and so forth. **(Applause.)**

Nonferrous metallurgy should be developed further to put out various nonferrous metals and rare metals in greater quantities. The proportion of finished goods should be raised in the production of nonferrous metals through extensive nonferrous metal rolling and work should be carried out actively for building up our own bases of light metal production.

The engineering industry is the nucleus of heavy industry and the basis for the development of all branches of the people's economy and for technical progress. Without advancing the engineering industry, we cannot hope for the development of heavy and light industries and agriculture nor can we satisfactorily perform the tasks of alleviating the strain on transport and increasing the defence capacities. It can be said that everything depends, in the final analysis, on the development of the engineering industry in carrying out the task of building the economy and defences in parallel set forth at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea and in fulfilling the Seven-Year Plan as a whole.

Our country abounds in ferrous and nonferrous metal resources needed for the development of the engineering industry, and has solid metallurgical bases, too. We should turn to account these favourable conditions and develop the engineering industry more speedily, thus effecting the industrialization of the country and the overall technical innovation in the people's economy with our own efforts. **(Applause.)**

Efficient and economic machinery and equipment needed in the mining, metal, chemical, light and fishing industries, agriculture, transport and all other domains of the people's economy should be turned out in larger quantities by reinforcing and perfectly equipping the existing machine plants as early as possible, building up many medium and small machine factories and by actively promoting specialization and cooperation in production.

In view of the prospective demands of the development of the people's economy in our country, large-sized equipment production centres for turning out large excavators, heavy-duty lorries, large tractors, large vessels, large machine tools, etc., should be further expanded and strengthened, and solid production centres for turning out high-speed precision machines be built up, thereby raising our engineering industry to a higher level. **(Applause.)**

Extensive application of chemistry in all fields of the people's economy is a major trend of the development of science and technology in modern times and a powerful factor in accelerating the development of the productive forces. By continuously directing great efforts to the development of the chemical industry, we should further expand and reinforce the raw material bases for light industry and promote the chemicalization of agriculture for increasing agricultural production and relieving the peasants from arduous labour.

A solid foundation has been laid in our country for developing the chemical industry with domestic raw materials. Drawing on this, we should further develop the inorganic and organic chemical industries and create such new branches of the chemical industry as the oil processing and synthetic rubber industries to develop the chemical industry of our country in a more diverse way. **(Applause.)**

In the field of the chemical industry, the output and quality of chemical fibres should be raised, new kinds of chemical fibres put out and the production of various synthetic resins including vinyl chloride augmented. Along with nitrogen fertilizer, phosphorus and kali fertilizers should be produced with domestic raw materials and various agricultural chemicals including weed killers be put out and supplied in great quantities. In parallel with this, the struggle should be intensified to produce raw materials and other supplies necessary for the building-materials industry, synthetic chemicals and various other new chemical products which are needed for the economic development of the country and the improvement of the people's livelihood.

The huge task of capital construction facing us in the parallel building of the economy and defences and in the fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan cannot be carried out successfully without raising the production of building-materials to the level commensurate with it.

The production of cement, and metal and chemical building-materials should be developed on a large scale in the field of the building-materials industry. In developing the building-materials industry, we will implement the Party's line of readjusting and expanding the existing building-materials factories and correctly combining with this the construction of new building-materials factories and of simultaneously developing the large-scale central building-materials industry and the medium- and small-scale local building-materials industry.

In the field of forestry, the cyclic felling method should be introduced to increase timber production and, at the same time, the rate of sawmill lumber output should be raised, a comprehensive and effective use be made of timber by increasing the production of wood-shavings and wood-fibre boards so as to ease the country's timber strain.

We should pay deep attention to the development of light industry to bring about a radical progress in the production of consumer goods in a few years.

The central task in the field of light industry is to enhance the quality of consumer goods, expand their variety and lower their production cost. We should raise the quality of consumer goods to the world level at the earliest possible date by heightening the sense of responsibility of the workers in the field of light industry, by perfecting the production processes, strictly following the technical processes and observing standard regulations of operation and enhancing the technical qualifications of the producers. The quality of fabrics should be raised and their variety be increased, and the production of daily necessaries and foodstuffs should be developed further still. At the same time, various kinds of cheap consumer goods should be produced in greater quantities by waging an active struggle to reduce the production cost in the field of light industry.

In our country sea-bound on three sides, the active development and exploitation of marine resources are of great significance in promoting the well-being of the people.

We should increase the fish catch by further cementing the material-technical foundations of the fishing industry, extensively introducing advanced fishing methods and developing pelagic fishing as well as inshore fishing in a big way. While making a good catch of fish, we should decisively improve the fish processing work. We should unfold an active struggle to process all the caught fish without the slightest wastage and raise the quality of processed fish by abolishing backward methods and introducing refrigerating, canning and other up-to-date methods widely in fish processing.

To ease the strain on transport is a prerequisite to normalization of production and rapid advancement of the people's economy.

We should continue to direct great efforts to developing communication and transport, railway transport in particular. The electrification of railways should be completed in the main in a few years by pushing ahead with it energetically, and the diesel engines should be introduced in some sections, thus decisively augmenting the haulage of railways. The production of electric locomotives, freight cars and passenger coaches should be expanded still more. And the utilization of the existing railway lines should be raised to the maximum and, at the same time, new railway lines be built with a view to satisfying the fast growing demands for transport.

Parallel with this, river and marine transport should be developed and motor transport also expanded and developed further still.

2. AGRICULTURE

In the domain of agriculture, all efforts should be concentrated on carrying into effect the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country."

First of all, the technical revolution should be carried out in the countryside to ease the labour of the farmers and further increase agricultural production.

To expand and consolidate the successes already scored in irrigation, we should readjust and make a more effective use of the existing irrigation facilities and, at the same time, continue to undertake new irrigation works and afforestation and water conservancy projects on a wide scale. Afforestation and water conservancy projects should be carried out in a qualitative way after adequate surveys are made and detailed designs are worked out.

For accelerated mechanization of agriculture, various trailer farm implements and accessory parts should be turned out and supplied sufficiently and the repairs and maintenance of farm machines should be improved.

We should introduce chemicalization in an all-round way, while continuously pushing ahead with irrigation and mechanization in the countryside. A scientific manuring system suited to the soil conditions and the peculiarities of crops should be established to raise the efficacy of chemical fertilizers, and crops thoroughly protected from all damage by blights and insect pests through effective application of various agricultural chemicals. Especially, the tendency to lay emphasis on nitrogen fertilizer alone should be discarded, and phosphorus, kali and microelement fertilizers be produced on our own and supplied in large quantities to decisively raise the per-unit-area yields and, at the same time, weed-killers and other highly effective agricultural chemicals be produced and applied in quantities.

Without electrification in the countryside it is impossible to successfully carry out irrigation and mechanization and build the farm villages in a modern way. In accordance with the line of our Party and the Government of the Republic for electrification, electricity has already been laid on in 98.2 per cent of all the farm villages and 86.1 per cent of the entire farmhouses in our country. Only those houses scattered widely in the mountain areas still have no electricity on. While bringing together the scattered farmhouses as far as possible, we should keep promoting electrification in order to supply electricity to all the villages and farmhouses in a few years. **(Loud applause.)**

For successfully carrying out the huge task of the technical revolution in the countryside, productive construction should be undertaken on a large scale.

In carrying on productive construction, the scale and direction of capital investments should be fixed correctly in accordance with the specific conditions of each farm village, and in construction, designing should be kept ahead of other work, its quality raised and the building work done in a meticulous way.

Simultaneously with productive construction, many modern houses should be newly built and the old houses rebuilt on modern lines in the countryside. In this way the straw-thatched houses, the traces of backwardness and poverty handed down through ages in the countryside, should be completely removed in the coming few years. **(Loud applause.)**

We should take all these economic and technical measures for a speedy development of all sectors of agricultural production—grain growing, cultivation of industrial crops and vegetables, etc.

While decisively boosting grain output before anything else, deep attention should be paid to developing stockbreeding. An energetic struggle should be waged to further consolidate the already laid foundation of stockbreeding and put it on a modern basis, so that the backwardness in this field which is a historical leftover, may be eliminated and the output of animal products decisively increased. The most important task in developing stockbreeding is to create stable fodder bases. In order to solve this question, two cropping should be extensively introduced in paddy and non-paddy fields and, along with this, high-yielding fodder crops be cultivated in wide areas and assorted feed factories built in many places. Measures should be taken for establishing a system of breeding superior pedigree stock, and the care of animals be improved, so that the productivity of the livestock may be raised

and the production cost of animal products lowered systematically.

In our country nearly 80 per cent of whose land area is covered by mountains, it is of great significance in the development of the people's economy and the betterment of the people's livelihood to develop fruit growing in a big way by making use of the mountains.

We should set great value on the already created 133,000-odd *jongbo* of orchards and 100,000 *jongbo* of chestnut tree groves, take good care of them and make them all yield fruit, thereby markedly increasing the output of fruit and chestnuts. Also, in accordance with the decision of the Bukchong Enlarged Meeting of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the work of creating orchards should be carried on and the total area under fruit trees be brought to 200,000 *jongbo* in the next few years in order to supply the people with delicious fruit in a greater quantity. Active measures should also be taken for storing and processing fruit whose output is increasing from year to year.

3. PEOPLE'S LIVELIHOOD

Solicitude for the betterment of the well-being of the people is the supreme principle governing the activities of the Government of the Republic. Our struggle for the building of socialism and communism is aimed, in the final analysis, at fully satisfying the material and cultural demands of the entire people and providing them with an affluent and cultured life.

The source of the constant promotion of the well-being of the working people lies in the systematic growth of the national income.

The Government of the Republic will endeavour in every way to increase the national income substantially by quickly developing industry, agriculture and all other branches of the people's economy. **(Loud applause.)** At the same time, deep attention will be directed to the proper distribution of the national income on the principle of rationally adjusting the balance between accumulation and consumption and radically elevating the people's living standards while ensuring a high tempo of expanded reproduction and successful carrying out of defence upbuilding. **(Applause.)**

In the future, we will take all measures for raising the money wages and real incomes of the working people on the basis of increased socialist production and enhanced labour productivity. **(Applause.)**

The Government of the Republic will make greater state investments in various social and cultural services to give fuller satisfaction to the demands of the entire working people. **(Applause.)**

Particularly, profound attention will be paid to improving trade and the public health services to raise the general living standards of the people.

In our country trade is the supply service for the working people and an important means of meeting the material and cultural requirements of the people.

In the field of trade and commerce, greater quantities of foodstuffs, clothes and various kinds of articles that go to meet cultural requirements should be supplied to the working people and, in particular, the sales of winter goods be markedly increased.

To improve commodity supply the trade net-works should be properly distributed and further expanded, the trading facilities be modernized and commodities be well distributed to meet the demands of different regions, seasons and social sections. Culture and service should be improved in trade by making proper arrangements for packing and delivery of commodities, for night and mobile sale and so forth.

The number of various restaurants should be increased and the quality of public catering improved to offer more conveniences for the working people in their everyday life. Public service establishments should be increased and furnished adequately to give better service to the working people. In this way, conditions should be provided for large numbers of housewives to participate in social labour and thus *working-classize* and revolutionize themselves.

Nothing is more precious than man under our system. We should develop the public health services to protect the lives of men and further promote the health of the working people. **(Loud applause.)**

In the sphere of health services, more hospitals and clinics should be built, many medical workers assigned to them and the qualifications of doctors should be raised decisively for further improving medical service to the working people. The prophylactic line should be firmly maintained and

hygienic and anti-epidemic work be carried out regularly in town and countryside. Along with modern medicine, the traditional Donguihak medicine of our country should be developed and attention should also be directed to the theoretical systematization of folk medicine. The variety of synthetic medicines should be expanded and the production of anti-biotic medicines be increased all the more by developing the production of medicaments.

4. LABOUR ADMINISTRATION WORK

The toiling masses are the creator of history, and socialism and communism can be built only by the creative labour of the toiling millions. Labour force is the most active and decisive factor in production. Technology is developed by man and machines are made by man, and it is also man who operates them. All the precious and fine wealth of the world, material and cultural, is created by the labour of the working people.

It can be said that whether or not we can build socialism and communism faster and better depends, after all, on how we bring the creative ability and talents of the working people into play, how we organize and use social labour and how speedily we raise labour productivity.

The improvement of labour administration is a very important task to be tackled in the whole course of socialist construction.

The improvement of labour administration poses a question of particular importance in our country.

Under the conditions in our country where arable land is limited, the intensive farming method should be applied to keep agriculture in step with the developing industry, and it will take a long time to complete the mechanization of agriculture owing to the peculiarities of agricultural production in our country. Under the circumstances we have not a big source of rural population that can be enlisted in industry as in other countries even when mechanization is carried out in agriculture.

Furthermore, as we have to push ahead vigorously with economic construction while continually increasing the defence capabilities of the country, directly confronted with the U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of world reaction, we shall be unable to satisfactorily carry out the political and military tasks facing us or further accelerate socialist construction, if we fail to economize in the labour resources of the country to the maximum and make a rational use of them.

At present one of the most important ways to implement our Party's line of building the economy and defences in parallel and vigorously advance defence upbuilding while successfully executing the gigantic tasks of the Seven-Year Plan, lies in the improvement of labour administration.

It is of primary importance in improving labour administration to constantly heighten the political and ideological consciousness of the working masses and bring them to display their labour enthusiasm and creative activity to the fullest extent in socialist construction.

Labour is not only the sacred duty of a citizen but the most honourable thing for the good of the state and society. Love of labour is one of the most important traits of man of a new type in socialist and communist society. We must cultivate the sense of honour for labour and love of labour among the working people, so that they may hate workshyness and loafing as an idea of the exploiter classes, and participate in public labour in a way as becomes the master for the sake of the collective and society and for their own happiness. **(Applause.)**

The most important task in labour administration at present is to ensure the full use of the 480-minute workday, decisively doing away with the wastage of labour.

In socialist production in which co-operative production and division of labour are highly developed and which grows steadily on the basis of advanced techniques, the 480-minute workday can be fully utilized only when each production unit and each worker strictly observe the established discipline. We should deeply realize that the eight-hour workday system is a state regulation laid down under the labour law, which no one is allowed to violate and wage an uncompromising struggle against practices of the slightest labour wastage and violation of labour discipline, work sparing every minute and every second and do our utmost to achieve the maximum productivity within the working hours.

Also, to get rid of labour wastage and ensure the full use of the 480-minute workday, fluctuations in production should be

eliminated and work stoppage be reduced to the minimum by providing the working people with adequate working conditions in factories and other enterprises. In all fields of the people's economy, in all enterprises, the production of raw materials and other supplies and semi-finished goods should be kept ahead of other work and co-operative production properly organized to ensure that all units participating in co-operative production strictly observe discipline in the fulfilment of contracts. For a regular supply of raw materials and other materials, detailed plans should be worked out and a system of material supply under which the higher units deliver materials to the lower units in a responsible manner should be established in accordance with the Daean work system. Meanwhile, decisive precedence should be given to technical prearrangements in all factories and other enterprises.

It calls for primary attention in labour administration to vigorously advance the technical innovation movement. Technical innovation is the most important factor in easing the present shortage of labour and in raising per-capita output value swiftly. In all branches and all units, mystification of and passivism towards technique should be thoroughly smashed and the technical innovation movement be unfolded extensively, so as to save even a single man-day of labour and produce more with less labour expenditure. **(Loud applause.)**

For the improvement of labour administration it is also important to maintain the correct balance of labour force between the productive and non-productive branches and between the basic and auxiliary sections of production within the productive branches and assign the working people to their right places.

Under socialism, a proportionate assignment of all working people to the productive and non-productive branches is of weighty importance in expediting socialist construction and the development of the people's economy as a whole. The more working people work in the productive branches, the more heavy and light industry goods and farm produce needed for economic construction, defence upbuilding and the people's life will be put out, and this will make it possible to raise per-capita output value and promote the people's well-being, while steadily increasing state accumulation. What is important in the distribution of labour force, therefore, is to give priority to the growth of the number of employees in the productive branches and, at the same time, fix the number of workers in the non-productive branches to conform to the level of economic development. In the future, too, we should continue to adhere firmly to this principle in distributing the labour resources of the country rationally.

Also, for a rational use of labour, the proportion of labour force in the indirect branches should be lowered and that in the basic productive branches, especially in the direct branches, should be upped decisively.

Simultaneously with this, the functionaries of the labour administration organs should pay deep attention to allocating labour force to the right places, taking into account the sexes, ages, physical conditions and technical and skill levels of the working people so that all of them may give full play to their ability.

It is an important guarantee for the further development of socialist production to correctly implement the socialist principle of distribution, while constantly heightening the political and ideological consciousness of the masses. Under socialism the development of the productive forces has not yet attained such a level as to ensure distribution according to the needs, the fundamental differences remain in labour, and the working people have not completely eradicated the survivals of outmoded ideologies. Under these circumstances it is possible, only through the correct implementation of the principle of distribution according to work done, to eliminate the outdated idea of seeking to live at the expense of others without working, give stimulus to the working people's zeal for production and to the enhancement of their technical and skill levels and thus promote the development of the productive forces. Necessary measures should be taken in all branches and all units of the people's economy to distribute shares accurately according to the quantity and quality of work performed.

We must decisively improve the work of labour planning. Labour planning is the basis for the rational organization and effective use of labour force and, accordingly, excellent labour planning is the basic condition for

the improvement of labour administration. The leading personnel of the state and economic organs should improve the work of labour planning so as to actively explore the labour resources of the country, rationally distribute labour force and raise labour productivity.

The Government of the Republic will further strengthen the economic might of the country and its economic independence and radically improve the people's life by creditably carrying out all these tasks of socialist economic construction. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

Sixthly. The Government of the Republic, adhering firmly to the idea of Juche of the Workers' Party of Korea, will fight on stubbornly to step up the development of the country's science and technology and build socialist culture.

The fulfilment of the all-round technical revolution, which is the most important, central task for socialist economic construction in our country at the present stage, urgently calls for a radical advancement of science and technology.

We should wage a vigorous battle for occupying the fortress of science and make a great stride in this field, thereby fully ensuring the immediate technical reconstruction in all sectors of the people's economy.

The fundamental question in scientific research work is to keep developing science and technology in such a direction as required by our Party and our revolution, steadfastly maintaining the position of *Juche*. Only when *Juche* is established firmly in scientific research work, is it possible to bring the initiative and talents of scientists into full play to accelerate the advancement of science and technology and develop our economy faster by relying upon the resources of our country and our own techniques. **(Loud applause.)** Scientists and technicians should concentrate their efforts on the research work designed to promote industrial production with domestic raw materials, tap those raw materials which are lacking in our country and produce substitutes for the raw materials we do not have, and expedite the technical revolution in conformity with our actual conditions so as to free the working people from arduous labour as soon as possible.

While solving for ourselves those scientific and technical problems the solution of which is vitally necessary for us, we should pay attention also to taking in the scientific and technological achievements and experiences of foreign countries to suit the actual conditions of economic development in our country.

The immediate task confronting scientists and technicians is to find solutions to the scientific and technical problems on utilizing the existing economic foundations to the fullest extent, and at the same time, to explore new domains of science and technology constantly, in the light of the prospective task of developing the people's economy.

Speedy development of technology, mechanical engineering and electronics among others is a very important question at present.

Unless mechanical engineering is developed, it is impossible to carry out satisfactorily the task of building up-to-date factories and manufacturing machinery and equipment of the latest types, the task of increasing the capacities of the existing factories and equipment or the task of speedily introducing the achievements of scientific researches in the people's economy. We must concentrate our scientific forces on developing mechanical engineering to vitalize this particular domain of science as soon as possible.

It is an urgent problem to develop electronics in view of the carrying out of the technical revolution and of the prospects of the development of the people's economy. The importance of electronics and its role increase more and more and its sphere of application expands constantly as science and technology develop and automation is widely applied in all fields of the people's economy. We should positively advance the researches in electronics in all its aspects.

Scientists and technicians should also direct profound attention to the development of chemistry, biology, agricultural science, forestry and oceanography in order to tap and use the natural resources of our country effectively and gain mastery over nature successfully.

To attain great successes in scientific research work, contact and co-operation should

be strengthened among scientists and scientific research organs, and creative co-operation be intensified between scientists and producers. Also, instead of putting forth new problems at random, efforts should be focussed on the solution of those problems which are urgent and important for the people's economy, and problems on which researches have already been undertaken or have not yet been completed, thereby fully solving the problems one by one by the method of annihilation operation.

To step up the development of science and technology of the country, the qualifications of those who are engaged in this field should be elevated decisively. All the scientists and technicians should study energetically to become workers who possess a high level of scientific theory, a wealth of practical experience and are well acquainted with the trends of the advancement of modern science and technology, able workers who can skillfully solve scientific and technical problems raised by reality.

We shall see to it that scientific research centres are reinforced all the more and better conditions are provided for reseaches with a view to promoting scientific research work successfully.

What is important in the building of socialist culture is to give education to all the working people and enhance their general cultural and technical levels to a higher stage.

The most important task for us in this field is to carry on the compulsory nine-year technical education efficiently in a qualitative way. By carrying on the compulsory nine-year technical education efficiently, we should bring the training of technical personnel to keep pace with the advancement of the productive forces of the country and the rapid tempo of the technical revolution. **(Applause.)**

Along with the regular full-time educational system, the education system of studying while working should be further developed so that all the working people may be ensured better conditions for learning.

Success in the education of younger generations and training of cadres depends largely upon the role of the teachers who are engaged directly in this work. The teachers should acquire the habit of studying and raise their political and theoretical levels and their level of professional knowledge decisively, so that instruction and education may be conducted more qualitatively. Simultaneously with this, the whole state, the whole society should be concerned in laying sufficient material foundations for educational establishments so as to develop the educational work.

We should continue to strive for the development of socialist literature and art, upholding the literary and art policy of the Party. Literary and art workers must better contribute to the *working-classization,* revolutionization of the whole society by creating many revolutionary works which represent the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle of our people, and the grandiose struggle of our people today who have inherited it, and the pulsating realities. **(Applause.)**

Seventhly. The Government of the Republic will do all it can to further increase the defence capabilities of the country and build up the defence posture of the whole country and the entire people to cope with the obtaining situation.

It is one of the basic functions of a socialist state to keep increasing defence capabilities while pushing ahead with economic construction. The imperialists perpetrate uninterrupted aggression and plunder, and as long as imperialism exists the danger of war will not disappear. Under the circumstances, the gains of revolution can be safeguarded against imperialist aggression and the security of the people defended only when we reinforce our own defence power and are ready for action at all times. **(Loud applause.)**

To augment our defence capabilities is an urgent task for us particularly in view of the situation in our country where the territory is divided and we are building socialism directly confronted with the aggressive forces of American imperialism.

Since the first days of their occupation of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists, pursuing the sinister aim of committing aggression against the whole of Korea and Asia, have converted South Korea completely into their military base for aggression. The U.S. imperialists station tens of thousands of their aggressor troops in South Korea and keep a huge puppet standing army more than 600,000 strong.

In recent years, the U.S. imperialists have embarked upon further intensifying war preparations in South Korea. In order to execute their war policy in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are further reinforcing the puppet armed forces and are incessantly bringing into South Korea tactical nuclear weapons, guided missiles and other weapons of mass destruction as well as combat equipment such as vessels and aircraft. They have set up the system of wartime mobilization to drive the innocent South Korean people into an aggressive war, and are frequently carrying out provocations against the territory of the northern half of the Republic along the Military Demarcation Line in flagrant violation of the Armistice Agreement.

In an attempt to utilize South Korea more effectively for Asian aggression, the U.S. imperialists are manoeuvring to align the South Korean puppets militarily with Japanese and other reactionaries in Asia, and are running wild to form a new military alliance in Asia with the "South Korea-Japan treaty" as a bait. They try to unleash another war in Korea using South Korea as an advance base and the forces of Japanese militarism as a shock brigade, and throw the South Korean armed forces easily into their war of aggression in Asia. The U.S. imperialists have already dragged South Korean puppet troops into the aggressive war against Viet Nam, and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique herded more troops than any other vassal countries into the battlefields of South Viet Nam, earlier than any of them.

The situation is becoming tenser and the danger of war more and more increasing in our country and the whole of Asia.

The prevailing situation demands us to make the country's defence capabilities steel-strong and be fully prepared for war so as to counter any surprise attack by the enemy.

To defend the country is the work of defending the socialist gains won by our people and our base of revolution; it is the most sacred duty and honourable task for the whole people. **(Loud applause.)** The People's Army should serve the fatherland and the people, and the whole people should love and aid the People's Army; the armymen and the people should further display the traditional spirit of unity of the army and the people and, in case of emergency, closely unite into one as true revolutionary comrades and fight with single-hearted devotion to safeguard our fatherland and our gains of socialism sharing life and death, sweets and bitters. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

The entire people and the men and officers of the People's Army should never be captivated by a pacifistic mood but always keep a tense, mobilized posture and should maintain a sharpest revolutionary vigilance and prepare themselves to meet and fight the enemy valiantly without the slightest confusion no matter when he may launch invasion by surprise. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

In order to make our defence capabilities invincible, the People's Army should continue to implement the policy of turning the whole army into an army of cadres and into a modern army and the people should, on their part, execute the policy of arming the entire people and fortifying the whole country without fail in accordance with the military line of the Party.

We should temper the ranks of the People's Army politically, ideologically and in military technique, and make all the men and officers undertake the duties of commanding personnel of a higher rank and up, thereby further boosting the combat capabilities of the People's Army and enabling the entire people to take part in battle with the existing forces of the People's Army as the core in case of emergency. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

The People's Army should be armed firmly with up-to-date weapons and combat and technical equipment and the military science and technique be developed rapidly to meet the demands of modern warfare. Combat training should be intensified for all armymen so that they may be well versed in their weapons and fully master modern military science and technique.

Our People's Army should, in this way, be built up into a revolutionary force equipped with the indefatigable spirit of fighting through thick and thin for the Party, the working class and for the fatherland and the people, into an iron army each member of which is a match for one hundred

enemies, capable of smiting any reckless adventure of the enemy. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

The arming of the entire people and the fortification of the whole country constitute the most powerful defence system based on the unshakable political and ideological unity of the entire people and on the solid foundations of the independent economy of the country. We should firmly arm the workers, farmers and all other people so that they may unfold an intensive labour struggle in socialist construction while defending the fatherland, with a hammer or sickle in one hand and a rifle in the other, and in case of emergency, not only carry on production but conduct combat actions with credit. **(Loud applause.)** Together with this, impregnable defences must be built in all parts of the country to convert the whole country into a military fortress to repel the enemy at a stroke no matter when and where he may attack us. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

All this is aimed at fully embodying our Party's line of self-defence in national defence. Only by so doing, can we smite the enemy's ceaseless subversive activities at every step and shatter armed invasion of all forms. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

Eighthly. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, while continuing to hold fast to the line of building an independent national economy by enlisting its own potentials and domestic resources to the maximum under the banner of self-reliance, will establish economic relations and develop foreign trade with other countries on the principles of proletarian internationalism, complete equality and mutual benefit.

By the development of an independent, comprehensive economy with our own efforts in our country we never mean that we reject international economic ties and produce everything we need for ourselves. Every country differs from the others in the natural and economic conditions, in the levels of development of the productive forces and science and technology in the given stage and, accordingly, in the variety and quantity of raw materials and products turned out. Under these conditions each country should produce on its own essential things, the things which are in great demand, and procure those things which are slight in demand or which are insufficient or cannot be produced at home, through trade with foreign countries on the principle of filling each other's needs.

In developing foreign trade we attach prime importance to the world socialist market.

As is generally known, the world socialist market came into being as an economic result of the emergence of socialism from within the bounds of a single country and its transformation into a world system after World War II when our country and a number of other countries broke away from the capitalist system.

The formation of the world socialist market promoted economic and technical exchanges between the socialist countries, thereby making a great contribution to the development of the national economy, the building of the material and technical foundations of socialism and improvement of the people's livelihood in each of those countries. Hence, it became possible to frustrate the sinister designs of the imperialist powers of the world headed by U.S. imperialism to blockade the socialist countries economically, impede their economic development and, further, stifle the world socialist economic system. **(Applause.)**

The socialist market provides favourable conditions not only to the socialist countries but also to the newly-independent states to fill each other's needs in the interests of the development of their national economy. Unlike the capitalist market where operates the economic law of seeking monopolistic high profits through non-equivalent exchange and plunder of backward countries, the socialist market enables the newly-independent states to realize their surplus industrial goods and farm produce and purchase in return from other countries industrial equipment, raw materials and other supplies essential to the development of their economy on the principles of complete equality and mutual benefit.

Thus, economically backward countries are no longer held in bondage to the capitalist market to be robbed endlessly of their natural wealth and the priceless fruits of their people's labour as in the past, and are now able to follow the path to economic independence casting away the economic yoke of imperialism.

The formation of the socialist market dealt a mortal blow to the imperialist monopolies and multi-millionaires that had assumed complete control of the world economy through their vast market; in particular, shattered to pieces the expansionist policy of U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of modern imperialism, that had sought to monopolize the overseas markets, plunder the world of its raw material resources at will and dominate the world; and aggravated the general economic crisis of the imperialist powers. **(Loud applause.)**

If all socialist countries, filling each other's economic needs, consolidate and develop the socialist market, the development of the national economy of each socialist country will be further promoted and more favourable conditions be created for the economic independence of the newly-independent states and, further,the capitalist market can be driven into an unstable position and the general crisis of the world capitalist economic system be aggravated further still. **(Applause.)**

Needless to say, consolidation and development of the socialist market and strengthening and development of economic ties between the socialist countries do not mean in the least that the socialist countries should not establish economic relations with capitalist countries.

We will develop relations of trade and commercial exchange with all countries with differing social systems that respect our sovereignty and are desirous of having economic ties with our country. Nevertheless, the economic business relations with capitalist countries are in any case of secondary importance in the foreign trade of the socialist countries, and those relations should not be made the basis of the latter's economic relations with foreign countries. We should pay primary attention to the promotion of economic and technical exchanges with the fraternal countries and to the consolidation and development of the socialist market.

Of prime importance in consolidating and developing the socialist market is that each fraternal country, proceeding from the political interests of the victory of the common cause of building socialism and communism against imperialism and colonialism, displays the lofty spirit of proletarian internationalism and entirely renounces hidebound nationalistic egoism in the mutual economic relations. **(Loud applause.)** In particular, the developed socialist countries should give more material assistance with no political strings attached and with no selfish motives, to the economically backward countries which aspire after socialism against imperialism. In this way conditions should be created for these countries not only to frustrate the economic blockade of the imperialist powers successfully but to have less transactions with the capitalist market and rely on the socialist market. In the trade relations with foreign countries, too, as in all other matters, we should never deviate from the class stand or become oblivious of communist ethics and comradely duty.

We will exert all possible efforts to maintain close economic ties between the fraternal countries, consolidate and develop the world socialist market for the victory of the common cause of building socialism and communism against imperialism, for the unity of the national and international interests in revolution and construction. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

While preferentially developing the economic ties with the socialist countries, the Government of the Republic will endeavour to establish economic relations and develop commercial exchange on the principles of complete equality and mutual benefit with the newly-independent countries of Asia and Africa which broke the fetters of imperialism and achieved political independence.

The peoples of many newly-independent countries who gained political independence are now confronted with the urgent tasks of eradicating the aftermaths of the colonial rule of imperialism, building an independent national economy, and radically improving their life.

And yet, the imperialists are manoeuvring to bring the newly-independent countries under the yoke of neo-colonialism, a new form of colonialism, to subordinate the peoples of the liberated countries again to themselves. The imperialists pursue the policy of enslaving other countries economically

by using their "aid" as a bait and, further, of trampling upon the sovereignty of those countries. The "European Common Market," the "integration of the world economy" and the like loudly advertised by the imperialist powers today, all pursue the heinous aggressive aims of stifling the economic independence of the newly-independent states and subordinating these countries to themselves.

By developing economic relations with the newly-independent states on the principle of filling each other's needs without any political and economic strings attached, we should sincerely help them secure complete political and economic independence from the imperialists and assist their peoples in achieving national prosperity. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

Ninthly. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will fight actively in defence of the interests and national rights of all the Korean compatriots abroad.

In the past large numbers of our fellow countrymen left their homeland to wander abroad owing to the occupation of Korea by the Japanese imperialists. As a people without a country, they were subjected to national discrimination and all sorts of humiliation, deprived of all rights, and suffered from utter destitution in strange lands over long years.

Today, however, as proud overseas citizens of their beloved fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, they have boundless national confidence and pride, and see their happy future in the prosperity and development of the Republic. The overseas citizens of Korea support all the policies of the Republic and are exerting active efforts to perform their duties as citizens of the Republic. **(Loud applause.)**

The 600,000 Korean compatriots in Japan, united firmly around the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic and under the guidance of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, are now fighting valiantly for their democratic national rights against the unwarranted national persecution and contempt by the Japanese authorities, and continue to wage a staunch struggle for the unification of their fatherland and the prosperity of the nation. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

At present, a movement is widespread among our fellow countrymen in Japan for their continued repatriation. To return to their homeland is a legitimate national right of the Korean citizens in Japan which no one is entitled to deprive them of. **(Loud applause.)** There still remain large numbers of Korean citizens in Japan who want to come back to their fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

This notwithstanding, the Japanese authorities have placed artificial obstacles in the way of the repatriation work of the Korean citizens in Japan and are manoeuvring to wreck it halfway in gross violation of international law and international practice and humanitarian principles. This is evidence that the Japanese government is trampling upon the democratic national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan and is openly challenging the unbiased public opinion of Japan and the world.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people resolutely denounce the unjustified manoeuvres of the Japanese authorities to sabotage the repatriation work of the Korean citizens in Japan. **(Thunderous applause.)**

The Government of the Republic maintains that the Korean citizens in Japan should be fully ensured freedoms of travel to their homeland and democratic national education and all other democratic national rights. **(Loud applause.)** We strongly demand that the Japanese government treat and protect the Korean citizens in Japan duly as foreigners and immediately stop all acts of persecution and suppression against them. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

No suppression and persecution whatsoever by the Japanese authorities can ever check the just struggle of the Korean citizens in Japan for their democratic national rights and for the unification of the fatherland. **(Loud applause.)** The persecution and suppression being intensified everyday by the Japanese authorities against the Korean citizens in Japan will only arouse still greater national indignation on the part of the entire Korean people, and this unjust act will be checked after all. **(Thunderous applause.)**

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea regards it as its sacred duty to protect the 600,000 Korean compatriots in Japan and all other overseas Korean citizens and defend their national rights. **(Loud applause.)** We will continue to fight stubbornly against all the unwarranted acts of infringing upon the national rights of the overseas Korean citizens and persecuting and humiliating them, and will always resolutely support and inspire our overseas compatriots in their just struggle. **(Thunderous applause.)**

Tenthly. From the first days of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, we have consistently affirmed that we would promote friendly relations with all countries which oppose imperialist aggression, respect the liberty and independence of our people and desire to establish state relations with our country on an equal footing, and we will, in the future too, continue to hold fast to this principle in the field of foreign policy. (Loud applause.)

The foreign policy of the Government of the Republic derives from the nature of our state and social system free from all exploitation and oppression and reflects the lofty aspiration of our people to achieve victory for the common cause of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism. Our independent, principled foreign policy enjoys support from an increasing number of countries in the world and has consolidated the international position of our country as never before. **(Loud applause.)**

Today our country maintains friendly relations with the fraternal socialist countries and scores of other countries in the world. In the period after the formation of the third Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in 1962 alone, our country newly established diplomatic relations with many countries in Asia and Africa, and our country's friendly relations with these countries are developing steadily. **(Applause.)** Economic and cultural exchanges between our country and other countries, too, have been further expanded and developed. Our country maintains trade and cultural relations with many countries now. Intercourse becomes brisk everyday between a large number of peace-loving peoples in the world and our people, and our friendly ties with them expand more and more. Thus we have so many revolutionary comrades and friends in all parts of the world, and the international solidarity of our revolution is being cemented constantly. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will, in the future too, further strengthen and develop such relations of friendship with foreign countries and strive to have many more friends in the world.

The international situation of our revolution is very complex and tense today.

The imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism incessantly perpetrate armed invasion and subversive activities against the socialist and newly-independent countries. They are brutally suppressing the liberation struggle of the peoples of the Asian, African and Latin-American countries, disturbing peace and threatening the security of the peoples everywhere in the world.

U.S. imperialism is the chief enemy of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism. U.S. imperialism is going downhill, but it has not yet desisted from its aggressive ambition and is revealing its brigandish nature more and more openly.

The basic strategy adopted by the U.S. imperialists for aggression against the socialist countries and the progressive countries of the world at the present stage is mainly to swallow up divided or small countries one by one, while refraining from worsening their relations with big countries and shunning confrontation with them as far as possible. For this purpose, the U.S. imperialists are directing their spearhead of aggression especially to Viet Nam and other Asian countries. This aggressive manoeuvring on the part of the U.S. imperialists aggravates tension in our country and all parts of Asia to the extreme and gravely endangers peace throughout the world.

It is the most pressing task today for the peoples of the socialist countries and the peace-loving peoples all over the world to check and frustrate the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war. Apart from

the anti-U.S. struggle, no one can talk about the victory of the revolutionary cause or world peace or the progress of mankind. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

What attitude the socialist countries take towards U.S. imperialism is a criterion that shows whether they fight in real earnest for the advancement of the international revolutionary movement or not at the present time. Attitude towards U.S. imperialism is a touchstone that distinguishes between the revolutionary position and the opportunist position. **(Loud applause.)** The socialist countries should do away with all deviations in the anti-U.S. struggle and maintain the unswerving revolutionary position against U.S. imperialism. **(Loud applause.)**

In order to battle vigorously against U.S. imperialism, international anti-U.S. joint action must be achieved and an anti-U.S. united front be formed. **(Loud applause.)** A split of the anti-imperialist forces only gives benefits to the imperialists led by U.S. imperialism, and does harm to the revolutionary people. All the socialist countries and the anti-imperialist forces of the whole world should form a broadest possible anti-U.S. united front, thoroughly isolate U.S. imperialism and administer collective blows to it in all regions and on all fronts to which U.S. imperialism stretches its tentacles of aggression. **(Thunderous applause.)** Only by so doing, is it possible to disperse and weaken the forces of U.S. imperialism to the maximum, cut off its windpipe everywhere and succeed in smashing the world strategy of the U.S. imperialists designed to defeat the international revolutionary forces including the socialist countries one by one. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will resolutely fight against the imperialist forces of aggression headed by U.S. imperialism, and will continue to wage a stubborn struggle to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea and accomplish the revolutionary cause of the unification of the fatherland. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

The Government of the Republic and the Korean people, regarding it as an important factor in the victory of the Korean revolution to strengthen their solidarity with the international revolutionary forces opposing U.S. imperialism, will unite with all the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. forces in the world, and render positive support and encouragement to the struggle of the peoples of all countries against U.S. imperialism. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

It is the primary task of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle at the present stage to check and foil U.S. imperialist aggression in Viet Nam, and support the Vietnamese people in every way in their just resistance war against U.S. imperialism, for national salvation. **(Loud applause.)**

Viet Nam has now become a front where the anti-U.S. struggle goes on most severely. It is on the soil of indomitable Viet Nam that a bitter struggle is being waged between socialism and imperialism, between the anti-imperialist, peace-loving forces of the world and the aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism. The Vietnamese people, bearing the heavy burdens of this struggle, are valiantly fighting not only to safeguard the independence and freedom of their fatherland, but also to defend the socialist countries and peace in Asia and the rest of the world. **(Prolonged loud applause.)** The heroic Vietnamese people are inflicting one serious military and political setback after another upon the U.S. imperialist aggressors and driving them into an inextricable quandary. **(Loud applause.)**

On behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people, I would like to extend, from this rostrum of the Supreme People's Assembly, warmest militant greetings to the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and all the heroic people of North and South Viet Nam who have risen as one in the just resistance war against U.S. imperialism, for national salvation. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people regard the aggression of U.S. imperialism against Viet Nam as against themselves and are doing everything in their power to support the brotherly Vietnamese people. **(Prolonged loud applause.)** The Government of the Republic and our people solemnly declare once again that they are fully ready to fight side by side with the Vietnamese people whenever requested by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. **(Thunderous applause.)** We fully support the position of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the political programme of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation with regard to the solution of the Viet Nam question. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

It is a sacred internationalist duty of the socialist countries and the revolutionary peoples throughout the world to defend the Cuban revolution and actively support and inspire the revolutionary struggle of the Cuban people. **(Loud applause.)** The triumph of the Cuban revolution and the existence of the Republic of Cuba give heavy blows to the U.S. imperialists and exert a great revolutionary influence on the liberation struggle of the peoples in Latin America and the oppressed peoples of the world. Today the Republic of Cuba represents the hope and revolutionary future of the Latin-American peoples. **(Loud applause.)**

That is why the U.S. imperialists are running wild in their malicious attempt to stifle the Republic of Cuba and incessantly carrying on aggressive plots against Cuba by whipping together the reactionaries in Latin America.

No manoeuvre on the part of U.S. imperialism, however, will be able to block the way of the heroic Cuban people who advance unwaveringly in the front rank of the anti-imperialist struggle, holding aloft the banner of revolution. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

The Korean people resolutely support the heroic Cuban people in their struggle to safeguard their revolutionary gains and build socialism under the difficult conditions in which they are confronted directly with U.S. imperialism in the Western Hemisphere, and strongly denounce the U.S. imperialists for their aggression and all their subversive activities against the Republic of Cuba. **(Prolonged loud applause.)** Our people will, in the future too, continue to bend all efforts to strengthen militant solidarity with the fraternal Cuban people. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will strive to cement solidarity with the peoples of all countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America who are fighting for freedom and national independence, and will positively support their liberation struggle. **(Prolonged loud applause.)** Particularly, our people will fight in firm unity with all the Asian peoples to chase the aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism out of all parts of Asia. **(Prolonged loud applause.)** We will unite firmly with all the anti-imperialist forces in Asia including the democratic forces in Japan and wage a staunch struggle against the revival of Japanese militarism, a shock brigade of U.S. imperialism for Asian aggression, and its aggressive manoeuvres. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

The Korean people express firm solidarity with the working classes and labouring peoples of capitalist countries who are fighting against the exploitation and oppression by capital, for their vital rights, democracy and socialism and extend warm support and encouragement to their revolutionary struggles. **(Loud applause.)** We will always stand firm by the peoples of all countries fighting for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress and endeavour untiringly to strengthen solidarity with them. **(Loud applause.)**

Despite the frenzy of the imperialists, the general international situation today still develops in favour of the forces of peace and socialism. **(Applause.)** The ranks of the peoples in the battle against imperialism are growing in scope and strength in Asia, Africa and Latin America, in all parts of the world. **(Loud applause.)**

Imperialism and reactionaries of all hues will eventually be destroyed and the peoples who have risen in the anti-imperialist struggle for the just cause of revolution will definitely emerge victorious. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

Holding high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will, in the future too, as in the past, unite with the peoples of the socialist countries, unite with the revolutionary peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, unite with all the progressive peoples of the world and continue to fight determinedly for the triumph of the common cause of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism. **(Prolonged thunder-**

ous applause.)

Comrades Deputies,

The Political Programme of the Government of the Republic embodies our Party's idea of *Juche* and its revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence —a creative application of Marxism-Leninism to the realities of Korea. **(Thunderous applause.)**

The realization of this Political Programme will turn our country into a richer and stronger and advanced socialist country which is independent in politics, self-sustaining in the economy and self-defensive in national defence, and will ensure a still happier life for our people. **(Thunderous applause.)** It will inspire and encourage the South Korean people forcefully in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and afford a firm guarantee for the unification of the fatherland. **(Thunderous applause.)**

The Government of the Republic will execute this Political Programme faithfully and thereby advance the revolution and construction of our country farther on to live up to the expectations of the entire people and you deputies. **(Thunderous applause.)**

The entire people, upholding the policies of the Party and the Government, should dash ahead faster surmounting all difficulties by continually displaying a high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm and patriotic devotion. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)** It is the revolutionary mettle of our heroic people that they do not yield to difficulties and rest on their laurels but make continuous advance and continuous innovations for new victories. **(Thunderous applause.)** There will be a new, great upsurge in our revolutionary struggle and construction work when all our working people keep forging ahead dynamically at the speed of Chollima to implement the policies of the Party and the Government. **(Thunderous applause.)**

No force can ever stop the forward movement of our people who are under the seasoned Marxist-Leninist leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and hold power firmly in their hands. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)** Our revolutionary cause is a just one and victory is on the side of the Korean people fighting for justice. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

Let us all march forward valiantly for the final victory of our revolution, towards the bright future of socialism and communism, rallied closely around the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic. **(All rise. Prolonged thunderous applause, hurrah and cheers.)**

Comrade Kim Il Sung declaring the organization of an anti-Japanese guerrilla unit (April 25, 1932)

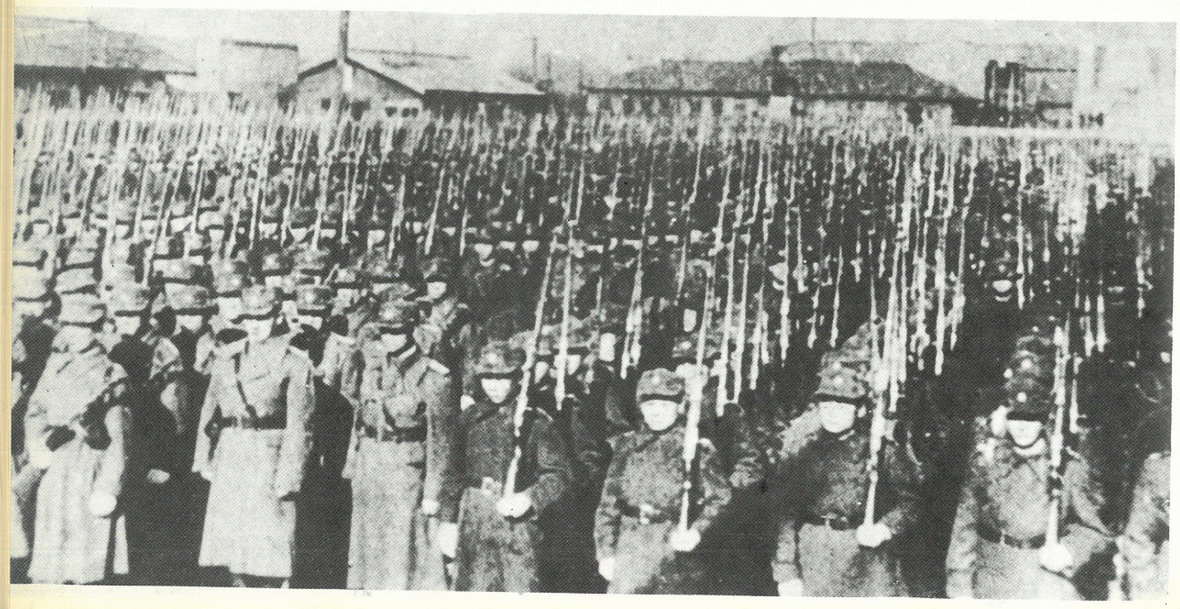
ROAD OF VICTORY AND GLORY

Arduous March

The anti-Japanese guerrillas led by Comrade Kim Il Sung waged an arduous struggle against Japanese imperialism in the thirties. This picture is painted jointly by the staff of the Chair of Oil Painting, College of Fine Arts

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the forty million Korean people, speaking at a review held on the occasion of the founding of the Korean People's Army (February 8, 1948)

The Korean People's Army, which has inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle was founded as a revolutionary armed force by the Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung



During the Patriotic War of Liberation the heroic Korean People's Army liberated Seoul in three days

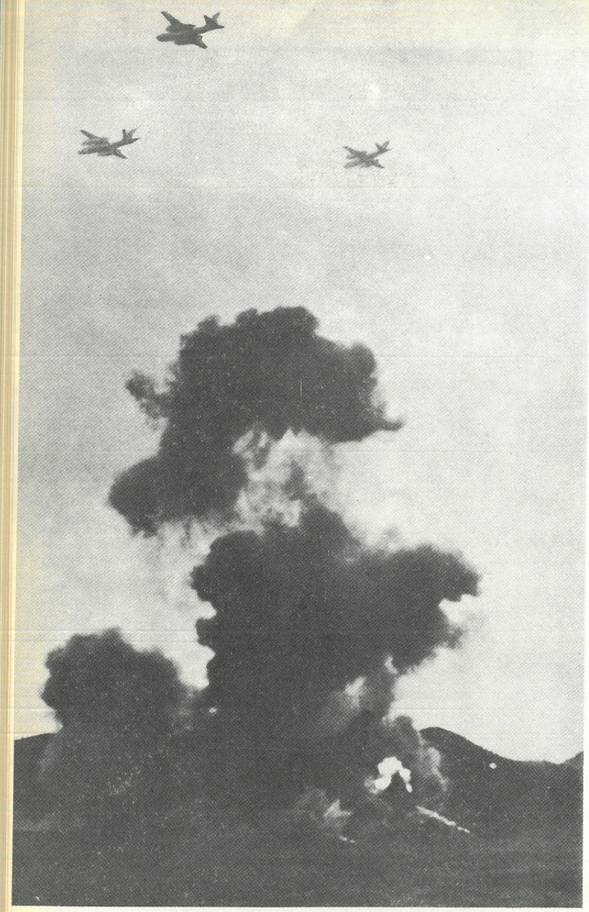
"For the Sake of the Motherland"
This picture shows Comrade Ri Su Bok, Hero of the D.P.R.K., who blocked the muzzle of an enemy heavy machine-gun in the Patriotic War of Liberation

"For Victory on the Front"
by Cho Won Sam.

The People's Army and people fought in a body for the victory of the Patriotic war of Liberation

"*On the Way to Attack*" **by Hong Song Chol**

Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung meets and encourages the armymen on the way to the front in the Patriotic War of Liberation



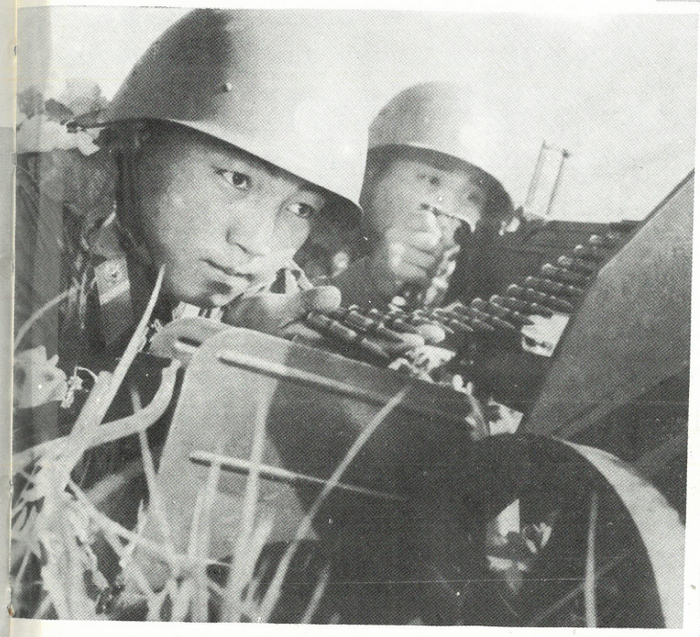
Showering fire on the "enemy position"

A formation of helicopters bringing a heavily armed unit

The Combined Military Competition of the Korean People's Army held on the personal initiative of Comrade Kim Il Sung on June 8 last year showed the invincible might of the People's Army which has strengthened and grown into a cadre army that each of its fighters may cope with one hundred foes.

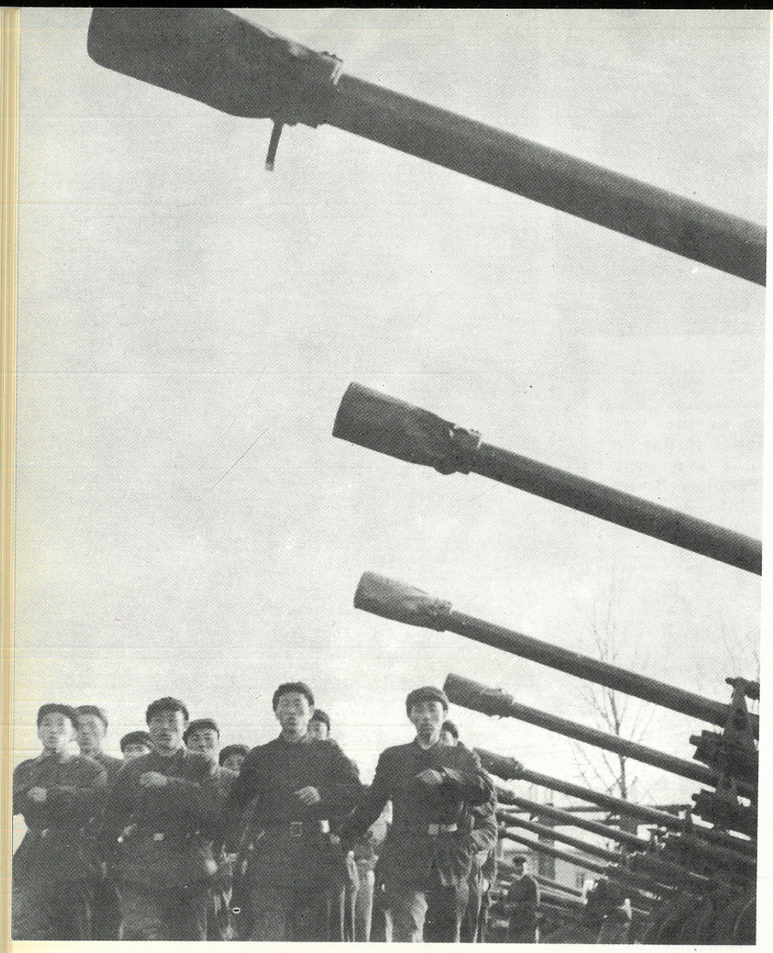
Paratroopers have landed correctly on a designated ground

Artillery-gunners showering fire on the "enemy" even under unfavourable conditions



Machine-gunners slashing down "enemy troops" mercilessly

A tank unit advancing close to an "enemy position" in a concerted action with infantry-men



Reliable Red Worker-Peasant Militiamen

Artillery-men of the Red Worker-Peasant Militiamen

The study of the "Reminiscences of the Participants in the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Warfare" is conducted regularly even in a training ground

The Korean TRADE UNIONS

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Front Cover:
Soldiers of the unit to which Comrade Kim Heung Nam belongs defending vigilantly their outpost

Back Cover:
The workers, technicians and office employees at the Pyongyang Electric Locomotive Factory overfulfilled their plan last year, forging ahead vigorously at the head of the Chollima ranks. On that score they were given a congratulatory message by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader. Encouraged by this, Ju Tae Ho-led Chollima workteam members are stepping up the production of electric engines in the New Year.

103 1968

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GREAT VICTORY, UNBREAKABLE UNITY

The elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and the people's assemblies of provinces (or cities directly under the central authority), cities (or districts), counties and *ri* (or townships or workers' settlements or *dong*) were carried out with brilliant victory in November last year. The elections were held amid the high political enthusiasm and sublime labour efforts of our working class and people.

According to the report released by the Central Election Committee, the elections were participated in by 100 per cent of the entire electors registered in the electors' lists and 100 per cent of the electors voted for the candiates for deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and local people's assemblies at all levels.

Among the deputies elected are Comrade Kim Il Sung and other ardent revolutionaries who, under his leadership, participated in the past in the anti-Japanese armed struggle and shed blood for the cause of the restoration of the fatherland, and who made after liberation brilliant exploits both in the Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and in the building of a prosperous country, devoting themselves today to the victory of the cause of our revolution.

Among the deputies are also found fine sons and daughters of the workers, farmers and other people. They are those people who, infinitely faithful to the Party and the Leader, are fighting devotedly for the prosperity and progress of the fatherland as well as for the wellbeing of the people. Besides, there are fine representatives of the Korean compatriots in Japan who are fighting resolutely in an alien land for defending the honour of being the citizens of the Republic and for the cause of the self-dependent unification of the fatherland.

The whole process of the elections and its great victory not only demonstrated throughout the world the unshakable political-ideological unity of the entire Korean people who are rallied rock-firm around the Workers' Party of Korea and their Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, but also showed for him a deep reverance and warm affection of our working class and other sections of people who are determined to share life and death together with the Leader.

On the other hand, the present victory in the elections is a powerful inspiration to the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean working class and people fighting bravely against U.S. imperialism and it is, indeed, a big blow to the U.S. imperialists and their running-dogs.

The people's power of our country is a genuine people's power which took a deep root in the glorious traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. It was founded by the people themselves under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and serves thoroughly in the interests of the people.

Already in the thirties the Korean communists led by Comrade Kim Il Sung set up a people's revolutionary government in the guerrilla base and gained valuable experiences with brilliant feats. Even at that time they conceived ideas to build such a power in the fatherland after liberation.

The first article of the 10-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland founded by Comrade Kim Il Sung during the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle stipulated the eventual establishment of a people's power in Korea

Working people in Pyongyang are reading the report of the Central Election Committee

after liberation from the Japanese imperialist bandits.

After liberation Comrade Kim Il Sung announced the establishment of a genuine people's power and published the 20-Point Programme to be carried out by it. Then the North Korean Provisional People's Committee was organized on February 8, 1946 and subsequently the North Korean People's Committee was founded through democratic elections.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea was founded in 1948 through the elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly which is a power organ representing the interests of the entire people of Korea. Such a state power in our country is a genuine power of the people participated in by the representatives of broad masses of people comprising workers, farmers, working intellectuals and people of various strata who have become real masters and have vowed themselves to serve people faithfully.

That is why, our people defended with blood their genuine fatherland—the D.P.R.K., waging a bitter three-long-year struggle against U.S. imperialism during the Fatherland Liberation War.

Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out as follows:

"The flag of our Republic is dyed with the red blood of the anti-Japanese fighters who fought with arms in their hands against Japanese imperialism for a long period and with the blood shed by true patriotic fighters—workers and peasants—who fought during the arduous Fatherland Liberation War to defend this state power, the most democratic one representing the interests of the labouring people."

This is why, our working class greeted the elections amid extremely high political enthusiasm and great feats in labour and are fully displaying their patriotic devotion and creative power in the struggle for carrying out the Party line on the parallel development of economic construction and defence build-up.

As a result, our people's power, won and defended with the blood of our people, has been further consolidated on a firmer foundation. Thus the most advanced socialist system set up on our land has come to have a solid foundation for further development.

Actually the great victory of the elections has been brought about under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader. It is the fruition of the correct line of our Party embodying his revolutionary thoughts and the result of the popular policies pursued by the Government of the Republic.

In the grimmest days of the Japanese imperialist rule Comrade Kim Il Sung organized the anti-Japanese guerrilla army and led it for 15 years solely for the sake of the freedom of the fatherland and the happiness of the people, and finally he succeeded in crushing Japanese imperialism and accomplished the cause of the restoration of the country.

After liberation Comrade Kim Il Sung personally founded, consolidated and developed the Republic and put into practice the most correct lines and policies, adhering thoroughly to the principles of *Juche* (self-identity) in ideology, independence in politics, self-reliance in economy and self-defence in national defence, by developing and applying creatively Marxism-Leninism to the actual conditions of our country. Thus he has led our working class and people to the great victory of today.

Thanks to his wise leadership, today our people have a most-advanced socialist system in the world which knows neither exploitation nor oppression—a good land yearned after by our people for centuries.

When the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen attacked our fatherland, Comrade Kim Il Sung called upon the entire people to wage a heroic war of resistance and led them to bring to the knees the American imperialist aggressors who boasted of being the "strongest" in the world.

With the uplifted banner of self-reliance he has led our people to turn the country into an advanced socialist industrial-agricultural state with solid foundations of an independent national economy, improving radically the material and cultural living of our people.

Last year our industry grew 21 times compared with 1948 and our countryside is being changed rapidly into more bountiful and civilized socialist villages along the road illumined by Comrade Kim Il Sung in his "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country."

Thanks to the enforcement of the universal 9-year compulsory technical education, our younger generation is growing up studying happily in the bosom of the state without spending even a single penny until they reach the age of 16. As a matter of fact, one-fourth of our population is enrolled in schools at various levels including higher learning institutes.

Benefited by free medical services the people are enjoying good health with longer life span. They are singing of youth at 60.

The real income of the working people is on a steady increase. Mother-workers with more than three kids are now under the 6-hour workday system. The care taken by the Party and the Government for the wellbeing of the working masses is augmenting as days go by.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had since long put forth the line on the parallel building of the economy and national defences as well as a wise military line. Then he saw to it that the lines be carried through to the end, thereby training our People's Army into a strong combat force, each of its fighters capable of coping

THE PATH OF VICTORY AND GLORY

The working class and people of our country greet the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army, bringing about a new, great revolutionary upsurge in their endeavours for carrying through the line of the Workers' Party of Korea on parallel development of economic construction and defence build-up.

Greeting this day our working class are filled with feelings of deep love, respect for, and immense trust in the warriors of the People's Army who are reliably standing guard, smashing at every step the manoeuvre for aggression and war of the enemy, the U.S. imperialists which is getting worse with the passing days.

The Korean working class pledge themselves to wipe out, in case of emergency, the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges, sharing life and death with the People's Army.

On February 8, 1948, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, founded the Korean People's Army with the fine sons and daughters of the working people, with the anti-Japanese fighters steeled in the flames of arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle as its backbone.

The founding of the Korean People's Army is a manifestation of the spirit of the self-defence of our Party and people that are determined to carry out to the end the revolution by themselves taking their own destinies into their hands. It was an event of epochal significance for the development of revolution.

In the past 20 years the Korean People's Army traversed the path of struggle against and victory over the U.S. imperialist aggressors, and established everlasting merits in the struggle for the defence of socialist fatherland and for the victory of our revolution.

The Korean People's Army, its backbone being the revolutionary fighters steeled and trained in the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle, is a revolutionary army which inherited revolutionary traditions established in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The firm root of the Korean People's Army is the brilliant revolutionary traditions established in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged for 15 long years under the direct guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

That is why the Korean People's Army could rapidly grow and develop into an ever-victorious revolutionary army in its fight against the enemy. It defended in all trials to the last the banner of revolution and Marxism-Leninism.

The Korean People's Army, which was personally founded and reared by Comrade Kim Il Sung and which is under the guidance of the Workers' Party, is an army of the Workers' Party of Korea which defends with armed force the revolutionary cause of the Workers' Party of Korea and carries through the independent line and policy of the Party.

"The Korean People's Army is a unique revolutionary army which is loyal to the Workers' Party of Korea, advances, only under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, along the road of revolution, defends the achievements of the revolution gained by the Party, topples old society and constructs new society in a revolutionary way." (Kim Il Sung)

The political and ideological superiority and the invincible force of our People's Army lie in the fact that it is a revolutionary army, an army of the Party and an army of the people.

Therefore, boundless loyalty to the Party, ardent love for the socialist fatherland and the people, firm revolutionary spirit against the imperialist aggressors and the class enemy of all hues, the traditional spirit of unity between men and officers and between the people and armymen, voluntary military discipline and the close bonds of kinship with the people constitute the most important characters and political and moral traits of the People's Army.

The political and ideological superiority and the might of the People's Army under the correct leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung were fully displayed in the fierce Fatherland Liberation War fought against the barbarous armed invasion by the U.S. imperialists and the mercenaries from their 15 satellite countries.

In the sacred war for defending the freedom and independence of the country the men of the People's Army, under the distinguished leadership of the Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung, dealt, in every stage of the war, an annihilating blow to the enemy and honourably defended the fatherland and socialist system, displaying the unrivalled valour and mass heroism.

The warriors of the People's Army fought to the last drop of their blood for the Party and the Leader who had brought freedom and happiness to their parents and brothers and sisters, and for the beloved fatherland as well.

In the period of the fierce war, even though rocks were smashed and the earth scorched, the fighters of the People's Army, carried out without fail, in all adversities, the order of the Supreme Commander, going through fire and water as it used to be done by the anti-Japanese guerillas in the thirties.

As a result, they, in all battlefields, dealt smashing blow to the enemy and made all the mountains and valleys death-traps for the enemy.

Thus, the soldiers of the People's Army made indelible merits which would shine for ever in the annals of the fatherland, displaying boundless loyalty to the Party and the Leader, endless devotion to the fatherland and people and peerless heroism.

The people in the rear, too, fought together with the People's Army, repulsing the aggression of the enemy, for the Party and the Leader who had brought them freedom and happiness, and for the defence of the socialist fatherland.

It was because there was a steel-like army, a heroic people and a rock-firm unity between the armymen and the people that we could win over the strong enemy, causing a heavy defeat to the U.S. imperialist aggressors militarily, politically and morally.

The experience of the past Fatherland Liberation War shows that if we fight, upholding the leadership of the Party and the Leader, with firm unity between the armymen and the people, devoting all, it is possible to defeat the aggressors, no matter how strong they are.

In the trying period of the fierce war our People's Army was tempered further and accumulated rich battle experiences. It became a strong army composed of the revolutionary fighters boundlessly loyal to the Party and revolution.

After the war, as a result of the consistent political and ideological education conducted in the People's Army, under the correct guid-

with one hundred foes, and converting our fatherland into an impregnable fortress that could withstand any assault that may be attempted by enemies.

He also set forth the line on closely linking class struggle with the work for the strengthening of the political-ideological unity of the entire people and the line on accelerating the revolutionization and *working-classization* of the whole society, while enhancing continually the leading role of the working class. In this way he has built up firmly our revolutionary ranks so as to meet with full preparations the great revolutionary event of the country's unification.

Holding aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism he has made a great contribution to strengthening and developing the international communist movement and the anti-U.S., anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle.

This is why all the Korean people deem it the highest glory and pride of the nation to have as their Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious, iron-willed genius-commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and working-class movement and the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people. So, with an immense loyalty in their hearts our people are ready to sacrifice in all earnest their all for their Leader at any time and in any place.

Encouraged by the successful elections our working class is filled with a resolve to further fortify the material foundations of the people's power and to add luster to our socialist system under which the entire people are able to lead a blissful life, working together, receiving together the benefits of learning and medical service. To this end, they consider it as their duty to carry through the Daean work system, to deepen and develop the Chollima work-team movement and to overfulfil the current Seven-Year Plan.

The Korean working class and people, united as firm as a rock around Comrade Kim Il Sung, their respected and beloved Leader, will arm themselves, turn the whole land into a fortress, making full preparations for repulsing at any time the possible aggression of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. If the American imperialists unleash another war in Korea, they will defeat them ultimately and achieve the cause of the country's unification. This is their immovable determination.

ance of the Party and the Leader, the system of the unitary ideology of our Party was firmly established among the entire armymen.

All the armymen of all the units are thoroughly studying the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the military line of the Workers' Party of Korea, making it a rule to study the Reminiscences of Participants in the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Warfare. As a result, they were built up into a red militant collective of revolutionaries faithful to the Party and the Leader like the anti-Japanese fighters.

Saying in his report at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea, that to increase our defence power it is essential to carry through the military line of our Party on the basis of equipping the army and the people politically and ideologically, Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out: **"Having defined it as the basic contents of its military line to train our army into a cadre army, modernize it, arm the entire people and turn the whole land into a fortress, our Party has exerted tireless efforts to put them into practice and already attained great successes in this respect."**

Thanks to the Party's line on training the army into a cadre army and on modernizing it, the People's Army has been strengthened further militarily and technically.

Today our People's Army, either in political or ideological sense, either in military or technical sense, has grown into a steel-like cadre army, a military rank, each of its men may cope with one hundred foes. It has become a reliable revolutionary armed force of the Party and the people, capable of smashing the aggressors, however strong they may be.

Our People's Army is defending the gains of socialism from the encroachment of the enemy and is safeguarding the firm unity of the people rallied around the Party and the Leader, and is struggling for the liberation of South Korea, for the unification of the fatherland and for attaining the final victory of the Korean revolution.

As the steel-like People's Army is reliably standing on the defence line, even under the complicated and tense situation of today, we are able to accelerate energetically socialist construction so as to make the people's life happier, successfully preparing for greeting the great event of the country's unification while consolidating more firmly the revolutionary base in the northern half of the Republic.

Today the U.S. imperialists are ceaselessly intensifying war provocations and are turning the situation more dangerous. The U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Pak Jung Hi clique, are reinforcing their armed forces, bringing in continuously latest weapons while expanding their military establishments. Thus they have placed the entire South Korea on a firm "war footing."

The enemy is conducting various military exercises, more frequently perpetrating provocative acts on the Military Demarcation Line and along the coast line.

The U.S. imperialists, though making a show of power, are actually in a position like in a pavilion built on sand, being doomed to fiasco like the Hitlerites and Japanese militarists. The last kick of the declining U.S. imperialism can by no means scare us.

We are now fully prepared in all respects. On our defence line are standing our invincible People's Army which has inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, which defeated a strong enemy and which has a history of struggle and rich battle experiences.

We are under the sagacious leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people. There exist an unbreakable unity between the people and armymen rallied around the Party, a powerful independent national economy and a strong nation-wide defence system with the People's Army as its core.

If the U.S. imperialists dare ignite another war recklessly, they will burn to death in the flames kindled by themselves.

The People's Army is now fully prepared to make a clean sweep of enemy of any kind at any time, however strong they may be, whenever ordered by Comrade Kim Il Sung, our respected and beloved Leader.

There will be only victory and glory on the road to be taken by our people and People's Army which is defending the revolutionary cause of the Party, relying on the revolutionary base consolidated rock-firm under the sagacious leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In Order to Arm Ourselves

Ri Bong Su

In the spring of 1932, the year when anti-Japanese guerillas were organized under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung in Northeast China, I was working in the walled-town of Hunchun, from where I proceeded to Chingou, a place under the influence of the clandestine Party cell working in Chingshin area, Hunchun county. In those days, in Kando Korean peasants displayed their unity and strength through the Harvest Revolt (1931) and the Hunger Uprising (1932). Their struggles against the Japanese imperialists and landlords were very successful.

However, the enemy suppression became more ferocious. In Chingou too, many leaders and advanced peasants were imprisoned and killed by the enemy, and the Party cell and the mass organizations were threatened to a total collapse. But the mass foundation of the revolution remained very strong. Within one month after my arrival there in 34 out of 37 villages all Party and mass organizations were restored.

In those days Utopou was the centre of revolutionary activities in the whole region. In the evenings the members of the Children's Corps marched in the street even singing revolutionary songs. Thus the whole village was full of high revolutionary spirit.

In those days the enemy gave its backing to the "Security Corps," their stooges, but even pro-Japanese forces were impotent in the localities where our organizations became strong.

About the time when all revolutionary organizations were restored in Chingshin, we received an order from a higher organization to the effect that we should secure weapons so as to organize armed units.

Weapons were in great need, for we were to fight against the Japanese imperialists armed to the teeth.

Such an order was a most correct one, and we all felt very happy about the news.

In those days, we heard almost daily that someone had taken a gun somewhere from a policeman after knocking him down, and that some women and children had wrested weapons from the enemy in some other places. And there were some who lost their lives to get arms. Such news inspired us greatly. Upon receiving the order of the organization I asked the lower Party organizations to locate secretly the places where weapons were to be found. The reports began to come in. There were at least 20 guns in Chingshin alone. "We must get all these weapons, but how?" We did not have a single weapon in our hands. But we had youths with stubborn revolutionary spirit. I met in secret with An Gil, Maing Choon and Kim Doo Chil to discuss how to seize weapons from the enemy. None of us had any experience in such a work, but we resolved to capture all those 20 pieces of weapons. We came to a conclusion that the first thing we should do was to snatch a revolver from a customs officer. But we knew very well we could not face bare-handed with one who had a gun. So we decided to make a fake gun with wood to use against the customs officer. I asked Comrade Kim Doo Chil to produce one revolver and four rifles made of wood.

He was a man very skillful with his hands. Staying up nights he finally made wooden guns. When they were painted black, they were to be mistaken easily for real ones. I took the "revolver", and the others the "rifles."

In the early part of June (by lunar calendar), 1932, five of us started towards the hill with our wooden guns. It was a rather dark evening. We couldn't help feeling excited since it was our very first attempt to take weapons. And it wasn't an easy task to wrest weapons from the enemy with a few wooden guns. But we made up our mind to get them at the risk of our lives. Everybody but Comrade An Gil was extremely tense.

So, he was to play the most important role that evening. He was a man of boldness and fluent in the Chinese language. Again and again we renewed our resolve to wrest the enemy guns. When we reached the house of the customs officer, we found everything was quiet. There were no lights. Comrade An Gil stood at the back window of the house, and I at the kitchen door, and the others took one window each. Our group included, beside myself and An Gil, An Sang Ho, a cousin of An Gil, then Maing Choon, and Kim Doo Chil. As we all took up our positions Comrade An Gil shouted: "Don't move!"

The customs man was taken by complete surprise. He looked around the dark room. When he got up, he saw a "gun" sticking through every window. He began to tremble in fear. In a faltering voice he barely managed to ask:

"What do you want?"

Then Comrade An Gil in a firm voice answered: "We want your gun! If you'll surrender your weapons, your life will be spared."

Now, the man, trembling, put out the gun through the rear door. Evidently he who relied his living on the favours of Japs, did not want to die. He was a customs official who fleeced people traveling to and from Korea.

Taking his gun in my hand, instead of my wooden one, I went into the kitchen from where I ordered him to light the lamp. When the room became bright, pointing his gun at him I said: "I know you have more guns. Bring them out all here".

Now all his family were begging for his life. He said he had no more guns but some bullets. We got seven bullets from him. Thus, we made the first score in our gun-securing campaign. It made us very happy. Since then, we became bolder and more confident in our work.

But we had to act fast. In order to take all the 20 pieces of guns we resolved to act before the enemy make any move. If the news that the customs officer had lost his gun spread, it was certain the enemy would not keep still.

On the following day, we decided to attack a landlord in Shyamofung.

The landlord's name was Wong. Once he had been a bandit, but now was a rich man. He was known to own a few rifles that he had bought from white Russians. At dusk, we started out to Shyamofung walking close by the Soviet-China borderline. By the time we reached his house, it was already evening. The moon-light was dimmed by clouds. After placing a sentry outside the house, An Gil, Maing Choon, and I walked into the house and woke the master of the house. When he came out we told him that we were members of the "security corps." (The "security corps" was a civilian armed force which was organized by the running-dogs of Japanese imperialism.) We asked him if he would provide us food and lodging for one night. We pretended we were returning from a mission.

He extended us his welcome. Our plan was to bring out the subject over the supper table. Believing what we had told him, he brought us even a drink. We talked with him about a lot of things. Comrade An Gil and Maing Choon did the translation by turns.

A while later I told him: "We are anti-Japanese guerrillas. We've learned you have guns. We've come to get them." And I explained to him that if he didn't give up the guns to us, the Japanese imperialists would get them eventually and kill many people with them. So, I insisted he should give them to us, saying that we were going to kill the Japanese imperialists with those guns. But the crafty landlord said he did not have any gun. My answer to him was this: "We know you have guns. That's why we are here." The landlord Wong was quite obstinate.

We threatened him, saying: "If we find that you've been lying, we're going to fix you." Then we bound him up so that he couldn't run away. When we searched his barn we found three old fashioned rifles and hunting gun.

Shaking the rifle before his eyes, we bitterly condemned him. "You are the enemy of the people. You bleed white the tenant-peasants and lick the enemy's boots." After threatening him, we went away with the rifles.

After two successive evenings of weapon-hunting from the enemy, the news spread. "The anti-Japanese guerillas appeared!" The news was disadvantageous to our movement in certain aspect, but it was advantageous too. Because, some of them who were in possession of weapons got so scared that they were even inclined to give up their guns and rifles without resistance.

On the next day we visited a landlord in Chousiping. When we explained to him we were the people fighting against the Japanese imperialists, he gracefully handed us an old fashioned rifle.

On the fourth day, we visited a landlord at Szetoupu.

We kept working on our programme night after night, and found out where we could get weapons through the organization.

Later, we were told that the landlord Wong in Shyamofung had owned seven guns and he still kept a few good ones. We decided to pay a call to that devil once more. That time we made ourselves the perfect copy of the "Security Corps". We put on grey uniforms with "Security Corps" caps on our head. Then we had even clubs on our waist.

"Security Corps" men of the district were without arms as they were still in the early stage of its organization.

In broad daylight we reached the landlord's place. As he saw us, the "Security Corps" men, he gave a warm welcome.

Of course, we acted as "Security Corps" men. In an angry tone we shot questions at him: "We understand, the guerrillas came on the 6th and took away guns from you. Why didn't you report on that?" He

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The Movement for Multiplying Single-Purpose Machines

Today the workers in the northern half of our Republic are gathering in good results from the movement for multiplying single-purpose machines.

The movement started not long ago. It was initiated after the National Conference of the Workers in Machine-building Industry held in Pyongyang in January last year. At the conference Comrade Kim Il Sung emphasized again on the enormous role to be played by the machine-building industry in carrying out the Seven-Year Plan and further consolidating the revolutionary base of the country politically, economically and militarily. Besides, he showed clearly the direction for the development of machine-building industry and gave concrete tasks for its development. Then he stressed the necessity of waging a mass campaign for multiplying single-purpose machines.

At present the aggressive acts and war machinations of the U.S. imperialists are being aggravated more brazenly than ever. Under the circumstances, the revolutionary base in the northern half of the Republic should be consolidated more firmly than ever politically, economically and militarily while developing in parallel the economic construction and national defence build-up. In this way, we shall be fully prepared for coping with any emergency, mindful of the task of realizing earlier the revolutionary cause of the unification of the country. A new struggle is being waged for bringing about greater leaps and bounds in socialist economic construction. Such a reality poses a greater demand to the machine-building industry.

In order to create an upsurge in the machine industry, as Comrade Kim Il Sung stated clearly, the great potentials of the existent large factories should be mobilized in full and the present productive force should be raised to the maximum so as to make them fully display their capacity. Alongside this, single-purpose machines must be multiplied in great number so as to set up a greater number of small and medium-size machine factories in various places.

The small and medium-size factories specializing in the production of material and spare parts should be equipped on a large scale with multiplied single-purpose machines while developing continually the existing big factories. Only in this way can the specialization and co-operation be further strengthened and the quality of goods improved and the assortment expanded.

Only when factory begets factory, machine begets machine can the struggle for multiplying machines and factories spread wide, all our factories will be able to lay out their own material base with advanced technology, the balance between different machines can be maintained and the systems of specialization and co-operation in the machine industry can be strengthened in a short span of time. By doing this, we can convert all our machine factories into modern factories more fully equipped with better technology so as to make them display their capacity in full. Also this will enable to create a fresh innovation in the production of machines. Boundlessly encouraged by the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung given at the National Conference of the Workers in Machine-building Industry, our workers have come out as one for the movement for multiplying single-purpose machines, creating another upswing in their labour efforts.

The trade union organizations at all levels, under the guidance of the Party's organizations, increased the zeal of the participants in this movement by giving precedence to political work. At the same time, the union organizations at factories and enterprises organized and conducted activities with an aim to make the workers fully understand the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung given at the National Conference of the Workers in Machine-building Industry and the Party line of unfolding a movement for multiplying single-purpose machines.

Reminding the workers of the experiences gained during the machine-tool-begets-machine-tool movement which had developed our machine industry in leaps and bounds in a short span of time, the trade union organizations conducted various political work among workers so as to make them display the same mettle, the same revolutionary zeal and the same spirit of self-reliance.

As a matter of fact, the machine-tool-begets-machine-tool drive was initiated in 1959 by the workers of a factory in the northern region of our country after getting the on-the-spot guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung. Organized and unfolded as a mass campaign, the movement showed a great vitality. It was not an easy job particularly for a small, unknown factory to beget machines or a factory with its own efforts, technique, material and installations. Nevertheless, our working class achieved great successes in a short span of time, by seeking what was lacking, making up

what was short of and pooling all efforts and brains. At the time, our workers produced over 13,000 pieces of machines-tools in a single year.

"In the post-war period (from July 27, 1953) a small factory which used to produce some simple farm tools, multiplied machines on its own, and with the help of these machines it produced over one hundred pieces of machines including a 1,500-ton press and 2-meter turning lathe. Thus the factory came to be equipped with modern installations with its own efforts. There is nothing we can not make if we work in the same manner and spirit."

These are the words with which the trade union organizations at the factory where Comrade Yu In Bong works aroused their workers.

Meanwhile the trade union organizations at all levels went down to the ranks of workers and guided them to wage this movement with a salient target, helping them to solve their knotty problems. As a result, the creative enthusiasm was raised higher and the movement for multiplying single-purpose machines was waged as a part of socialist emulation.

In addition to this, the trade union organizations at all levels directed close attention to making the movement develop more qualitatively by linking up the movement for multiplying single-purpose machines close with the Chollima Workteam Movement. Also, they took regularly measures for pushing ahead with this movement with greater force.

Since its inception a year ago, the movement has accomplished great successes. A large number of factories are being equipped with better installations thanks to the vitality of the movement. Small and medium-size factories specializing in production of material and spare parts have been enlarged. As a result, the specialization and co-operation have been strengthened, the quality of produced machines improved and the assortment of the products have expanded rapidly.

The workers at a machine repair centre in the northern region of our country have set up a sub-factory for the repair of mining machines in 3-4 months since they joined the movement. Besides, they equipped better an automobile repair-shop with single-purpose machines of high capacity such as automatic grinding machines made on their own. Further, the workers at this factory are making with their own efforts many kinds of spare-parts which they used to obtain from other factories.

The workers at the plant where Comrade Kim Yong Tae works manufactured a score of single-purpose machines in the first three months after they had participated in the movement. Thus they improved further the processes of production and overfulfilled their plan with greater results.

While unfolding the movement, the workers of the Chollima Daean Electric Appliances Plant poured their efforts on improving the quality of their products as well as on fulfilling their production plan ahead of the set time. As a result, a large number of single-purpose machines were made before the scheduled time. Some single-purpose machines made recently by the Ro Shu Chan Workteam have ten times greater efficiency in the processing of spare parts.

Let alone such large-size plants as the plant where Comrade Kim Jong Song work, at many factories in various branches of the people's economy the workers are scoring greater successes in the movement for multiplying single-purpose machines.

All the facts show that the movement for multiplying single-purpose machines greatly contributes to the rapid development of machine industry, to the acceleration of the technical revolution and is giving a powerful impetus to the economic construction and national defence build-up.

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tried to give some excuse. "Listen old man! I know you still have some more weapons hidden. Why don't you give them to us? If you try to hang on to them, the guerrillas will come and take them away, anyway." But he was reluctant. "You are not co-operating with us. I guess you're a sympathizer of the guerrillas, aren't you? You'd rather hand them over to the guerillas, won't you?" I kept questioning him.

Then, the landlord, shivering, confessed that the guns were hidden in the cellar underneath the barn where we had fetched the rifles the other day. This time we took a revolver and a rifle.

In this way we continued to wrest arms. Thus, we got 25 pieces of guns by the summer of that year. With these guns, we armed one company of our guerillas in Vhingshin. Then Comrade Pak Jin Yung was appointed the company leader. In this way, we armed ourselves with the weapons we had taken from the enemy.

Enjoying the people's support and united with them, the guerillas fought against the Japanese imperialist aggressors. The guerillas started out with very backward and outmoded weapons, but as we went along, we could equip ourselves with modern weapons, even some machine guns included. And we gave blow after blow to the Japanese imperialist aggressors everywhere.

Forerunners

"....The Chollima riders are the glorious forerunners who are accelerating at unprecedented speed the socialist construction of our country" (From the speech delivered by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the National Conference of the Forerunners of the Chollima Workteam Movement).

As it is with every place in our towns and countryside, the Kiyang Tractor Factory too has traversed a road of rapid progress thanks to such forerunners.

The factory has overfulfilled its plans of production and technical development, bringing about a rapid growth in its production. Last year it carried out its production plan two months ahead of time. In 1960, the year when the National Conference of the Forerunners of the Chollima Workteam Movement was held, it produced only a few thousands of tractors in a year. However, at present it is producing annually three times more than before.

In the meantime, the equipment of the factory has been modernized whereas its size expanded markedly. All the workers there have responded faithfully to the call of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea led by him. They are constantly expanding and stengthening the Chollima Workteam Movement and are now working with an aim to win the title of Chollima Factory. Thus this factory is playing an important role in the implementation of the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" by Comrade Kim Il Sung and the line on the parallel development of economic construction and defence build-up put forth at the Party Conference.

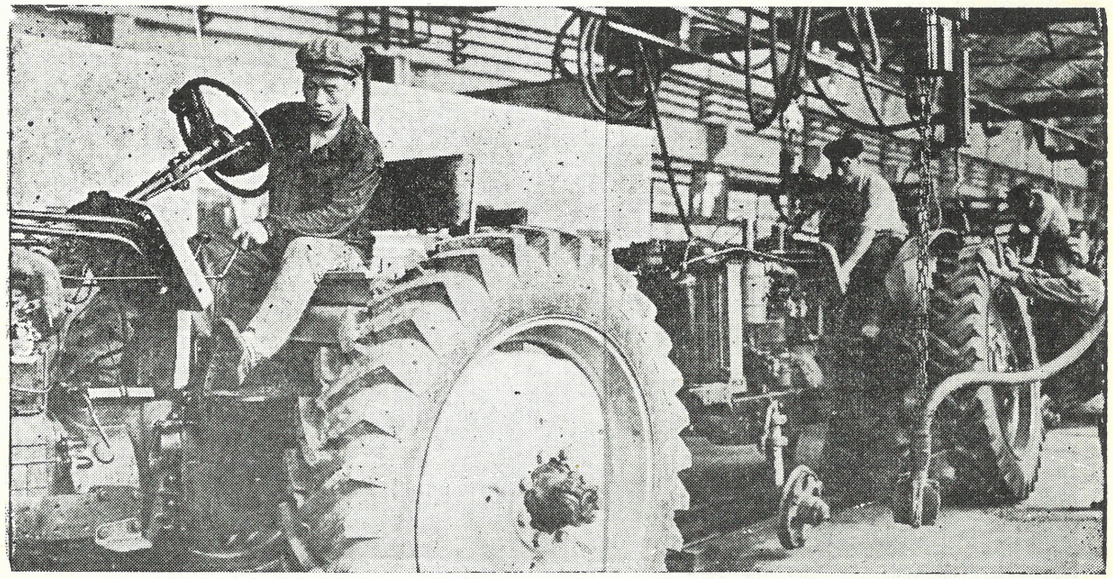
Even in the Kiyang Tractor Factory, the activity of the workers at the engine shop has been saliently manifested. It is characterised by a high spirit of service in the interests of the revolution and the collective as well.

It was on a spring day in 1964. The workers of the factory rose up with the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in our Country" by Comrade Kim Il Sung and looked everywhere for reserves for the increase of production. Almost all the workteams at the engine shop found a way to double the output after a few days without extra manpower and equipment. However, the Ri Jae Shun Workteam specializing in the manufacture of complicated and delicate spare parts failed to find such a possibility up to the level attained by the other workteams. Knowing of the situation, all the workteam members at the engine shop set out in search of the ways and means of increasing production for the lagging workteam. As a result, hundreds of creative ideas cropped up. Among them a proposal on making a multi-shaft boring machine was adopted. The members of the Double Chollima Workteam led by Kim Shon Hi who had proposed this plan took the responsibility of working out the blueprint. The Kang Do Shu Workteam volunteered to provide the necessary materials. All the other workteams too volunteered to do something for the project. In this way, the Ri Jae Shun Workteam was enabled to turn out the multi-shaft boring machine in a few days' time. At last, it could keep up with the other workteams in doubling the production of the whole factory.

Something else happened in the winter of 1965. One day Comrade Ri Myong Shon, a member of the workteam proccessing crank-shafts took a leave. He was going to pay a visit to a relative of his living in the Yaksu Co-operative Farm. On the way he saw a tractor working on a field with its engine making a discordant noise. He hastened to the tractor and examined it. He found out what was wrong with the engine. He turned round and got back to his factory. Assisted by his workteam members, he made spare-

(Continued on page 62)

The workers at Assembly Shop No. 1, Kiyang Tractor Factory, are launching a creative labour struggle for supplying a greater number of tractors to our socialist countryside seething with revolutionary zeal to carry out to the end the tasks given by the Party



In Support of the Countryside

February 25 this year marks the 4th anniversary of the publication of the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" by Comrade Kim Il Sung. On the eve of this day our people and working class retrospect with a pride the path covered by our countryside.

In the past our rural villages were poverty-stricken and backward under the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism. However, thanks to the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people and to the all-round support rendered by the working class, they have turned into socialist, civilized villages, affluent and good to live in.

In the grim days of the Japanese imperialist rule the anti-Japanese guerrillas led by Comrade Kim Il Sung fought for 15 years, shedding their blood, in order to build on the soil of the fatherland a society free from exploitation and oppression and finally won back their country. Following liberation the Workers' Party of Korea, under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, has done all in its power to ri the countryside of its backwardness and to make the peasants lead a happy life. The peasants were given land without compensation. In the post-war period the co-operation of the rural economy was brought to completion. As a result, the peasants were relieved of all kinds of exploitation and poverty for good, and they have become the proud masters of their co-op farms and honourable socialist working people as well.

Especially, the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" put forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a scientific explanation to the basic orientation and methods of the solution of the socialist agrarian problems. It also showed the correct ways and means to liquidate the distinction between town and country, between the working class and the peasantry in all the fields of life—ideology, techniques and culture—after the triumph of the socialist sytem in the countryside; to elevate the rural areas to the advanced level of towns and the peasants to the level of the working class and to strengthen the state support to the countryside in an all-round way.

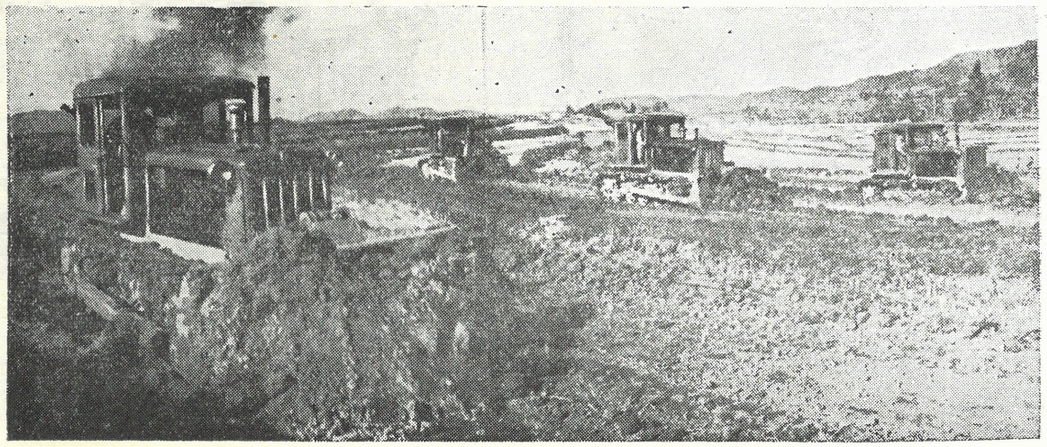
Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught as follows: **"Leadership and assistance by the working-class Party and the socialist state are indispensable conditions for the emergence, consolidation and development of the socialist system in the countryside..... The socialist state assumes responsibility for the livelihood not only of the factory and office workers but also of the peasants; it assumes responsibility for the development not only of ownership by the whole people but also of co-operative ownership. In the days of the private peasant economy, each peasant was chiefly responsible for his own husbandry and livelihood. But after the completion of the co-operative transformation of agriculture, the Party and the state should bear responsibility for and look after the development of the co-operative farms and the peasants' livelihood."**

Proceeding from this point of view, our Party and state have rejected definitely the outmoded ideas which neglect the countryside, while strengthening the political and ideological guidance given to the peasants. They have steadily adhered to the line along which the working class helps the peasants in a responsible way, industry supports agriculture and towns aid rural villages.

Our working-class Party gave priority to building up the rural areas politically and ideologically and to arming the peasants with revolutionary ideas. Consequentiy, the class position of the Party was reinforced in every farm village. The peasants have been educated in the Party's policies and the revolutionary traditions, the Chollima work-team movement among them has been strengthened. All these have been done intensively for *working-classizing* the peasants.

Today in our countryside everyone keeps in mind only the teachings given by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the policies set forth by the Workers' Party of Korea and are striving to realize them all the time. And the level of the consciousness of the peasants is being brought close to that of the working class in short space of time. Meanwhile in the work and life of the peasants the spirit that an individual serves the collective and vice versa is being further displayed as days go by.

The drivers of Pungnyon (Bumper Crops) Tractors at the Land Construction Office in Kosan, Kangwon Province, are engaged in land-contouring work at the Songbuk Co-op Farm in Kosan County



With the agricultural co-operation realized and the foundations of socialist industry being strengthened in particular, our Party directed greater efforts to the rapid development of the industrial branches which serve the rural economy, producing tractors as well as other kinds of farm machines and chemical fertilizers. At the same time, it steadily increased investment in the countryside to build up firm material and technical bases there.

Of the total sum allotted by the state for capital construction in the people's economy, 9.2 per cent was earmarked for the development of the rural economy and culture during the period from 1953 to 1958. However, the proportion grew to 17.2 per cent during the period from 1959 to 1964. In 1966, the amount of the investment for the same purpose rose again, showing a 1.3-fold increase as compared with 1965.

Thus, more machines, installations and materials were sent to the rural areas and various kinds of industrial goods indispensable to the livelihood of the peasants were supplied to them in quantities.

Besides, our working-class state exempted the peasants from the repayment of cash and grain loans they owed to the state, raised state purchase prices of agricultural produce, reduced sharply the prices of tools and materials going to the farm villages and took in a systematic way other important measures for the purpose of lightening the burden of co-op farms and boosting the income of the peasants.

Particularly, the working-class state took a historical step of abolishing completely and for good the tax system in the rural areas of our country by abrogating the agricultural tax-in-kind in accordance with the decisions adopted at the Fourth Congress of our Party and the tasks suggested in the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country." As a result, the financial burden which the state bore in connection with the final abolition of the agricultural tax-in-kind last year accounted for 122 million won.

The Party and government of our working class saw to it that from 1964 on, all the productive construction and the building of welfare establishments which had hitherto been financed by the co-op farms be undertaken with state funds, diverse kinds of farm machines be supplied gratis to the co-op farms and their repair be done at state expense. In addition, the state bears not only the expense for the building of modern houses in the countryside but also covers the expenses for those already built there, on a year-to-year basis.

Under the leadership of the Party we have laid firm foundations for an independent national economy, holding high the revolutionary banner of self-reliance. Thanks to this, we have been able to take such epoch-making measures while carrying on the stupendous tasks to accelerate continually the construction of socialist economy, improve the people's living and further strengthen the national defence.

Today the entire co-op farms in our country appropriate fully their agricultural produce for the building of their economy and culture as well as for improving the livelihood of their members. In keeping with this, the accumulation of co-op farms swelled and the share which the farmers got from the co-operative economy went up sharply.

Our Party and government sent a large number of young and middle aged people to the countryside in order to meet the demand for man-power there, while strengthening the material, technical and financial assistance given to the farm villages. They set up a new agricultural guidance system so as to lead them by way of industrial method of management. In this way the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions have been promoted in the countryside and the assistance given to it by the state turned more effective.

The historical task of irrigation has already been carried out with credit on the fields of our co-op farms. They are supplied with 20,000 tractors in terms of 15 h.p. unit and many other up-to-date farm machines which relieve the peasants of hard labour. Electrification was pushed ahead with might and main, with the result that 98.2 per cent of all the rural *ri* make the most of electricity as of the beginning of 1966. The volume of various kinds of chemical fertilizers, agricultural chemicals and weed-killer supplied to the countryside also increased. This has resulted in the continuous growth of agricultural output. The total output of grain doubled compared with the pre-liberation days.

Along with this, in the recent five years alone the

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The workers at the factory where Comrade Ju Won Sik works are increasing the production of agricultural chemicals

Iron-Worker Kim In Taek

Kang Je Shin

Whenever I recall the severe days of the Fatherland Liberation War (June 25, 1950-July 27, 1953), I am reminded of Comrade Kim In Taek, the deputy leader of our platoon.

He was born on February 4, 1929 into the family of a poor peasant as the eldest child among his brothers and sisters, five in all. Since his childhood he used to care much for the younger brothers and sisters while giving helping hand to the family farm work.

As a teenage worker, he took up a job at a Jap's foundry. Soon his brothers too had to work to earn a living, for they could not stay alive otherwise.

It was only after the liberation (August 15, 1945) from the Japanese imperialist yoke that their life got improved. He was given a job at a steel works. Here he worked in daytime and studied at a technical school in the evening. Some time later, he was qualified as a technician.

"What a splendid world we have now! It was beyond dream to become a technician under the Japanese imperialist rule when you did not know even the alphabet. We owe this to the magnanimous benevolence of the Workers' Party and General Kim Il Sung who gave us a land and house alongside a worthy life. We should repay all these favours with our own lives", said the father in all sincerity on the evening when Comrade In Taek came back with the qualification certificate of a technician.

Comrade In Taek fully sensed the burning emotions of his father. He became merciless to the class enemy in battlefields, and had a deep revolutionary comradeship for his comrades-in-arms.

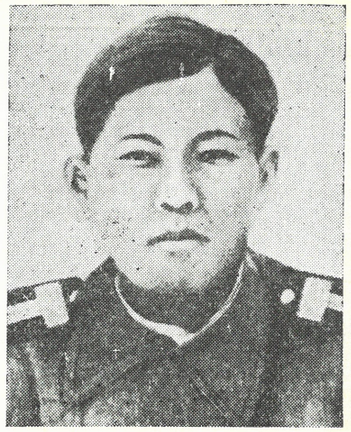
He was assigned to our platoon after he had achieved many feats during the first offensive waged just after the outbreak of the war, and later in the battles fought behind the enemy line.

It was some time after his assignment. Our battalion received a battle order to attack and occupy the Height 351. Every one of us got excited and stood up to take a pledge.

"Even though we may turn into a fireball, we will fight and take back the Height 351 as we are the fighters of Marshal Kim Il Sung worthy of the name."

Then Comrade In Taek put forward the following proposal:

"I've firmly resolved to fight with heart and body for the sake of the Party and the Leader. It's time to carry out this resolution. Our platoon is assigned to a reconnaissance duty. I swear that I will carry out this duty to the end.... But I'm not satisfied with the reconnaissance alone. I propose I should be given a duty of demolishing the enemy gun emplacement."



Consequently, the company leader appointed Comrade In Taek as leader of a group assigned for the proposed duty.

50 minutes after midnight, June 2, 1953. Our artillery began to fire announcing the battle of the Height 351, shaking the sky and earth. The enemy defenceworks were smashed to smithereens in a moment, turning into a sea of fire.

It was at this very moment that a red flare was shot up high into the sky signaling the attack. Enemy shells exploded all around us. Bullets passed by our ears. Our troops dashed foward under this rain of fire.

How they waited for this moment! By that time the enemy concocted a plan behind the scenes of the armistice talks. They intended to penetrate into the area north of Mt. Keumgang combining an attack on the region spreading out from the Height 351 with a landing operation on a coastal area. Now it was the time to smash this attempt and to strangle them to death. However desperate the enemy were, they could not check the advance of our troops.

It was by the time when our troops reached the mid-level of the height. All of a sudden, a heavy machine-gun appeared on the hill-slope and spat a fierce fire. No further advance was possible unless this gun-emplacement was destroyed.

"Friends, Comrade Supreme Commander is calling us to the height!"

With these words, Comrade In Taek climbed looking sharp at the enemy gun embrasure. Thus encouraged by him, the other comrades too followed him. Suddenly, Comrade In Taek got up and hurled a hand-grenade. A noisy explosion followed but the embrasure continued to spit out fire. He threw another hand-grenade, but the gun still spattered. The bullets showered from the enemy heavy machine-gun fell to the ground with thuds, after swishing over our heads and shoulders.

There was not a single moment to lose. At this moment Comrade In Taek looked up at the national flag of the D.P.R.K. fluttering among the attacking ranks. Many a thing could be read in his burning eyes.

His father and mother who spent half of their life in sorrow without a state; his childhood in toils and humiliation; days after liberation when he was opening a path towards a hopeful future with worthy labour and study, and his resolve to become a fighter true to the Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung....

Now another barrage of shots from the embrasure turned up the soil between him and me. At the moment I lowered my head, but Comrade In Taek raised himself abruptly and dashed towards the ememy embrasure fearlessly. Braving the rain of bullets, he thrust himself to the embrasure, in a lightening move, shouting:

"Forward, comrades!"

His shout reverberated in the dark air as if overpowering the noisy gun shots. Next moment he clutched the barrel of the enemy machine-gun and stopped the embrasure with his own body. The machine-gun which had barked so madly fell silent.

We rushed up towards the height, following the path opened up by him. At last, we succeeded in hoisting the flag of the D.P.R.K. on the height.

Almost 15 years have elapsed since then. In that solemn night Comrade In Taek, the comrade-in-arms of mine, told us with his own deed the very place where a Comrade Marshal Kim Il Sung's fighter should stand. Comrade Kim In Taek, Hero of the D.P.R.K., is living today in my heart, may, he will live there forever.

(Continued from page 53)

real income of the peasants showed an increase of 1.5 times. At present the peasants of our country know no worries about food, clothing and housing, and they are enjoying more bountiful and cultural life.

Thanks to our Party and to the popular education policy under the socialist system of our country the universal 9-year compulsory technical education has been enforced also in the countryside as in towns. This makes it possible for the peasants to give compulsory schooling to their children under the benefit of the state until they reach 16 years of age.

Nowadays our peasants live under a fine social system under which they do not worry about their children no matter how many of them they have; all the folks in the villages and all the people in the country are learning; everyone displays his or her talents to the full.

In every *ri* there is a clinic which gives free medical service to the peasants. They are entitled to be admitted into a sanatorium and resthome like the factory and office workers. As a matter of fact, they derive enormous benefits from our working-class state.

That is why the entire co-op farmers, as socialist agricultural working people, are carrying out with loyalty the revolutionary tasks they take upon themselves so as to repay the great benefit given to them by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic led by him who brought to them a genuine freedom and happiness of today and to defend to the last our socialist system and make it shine in all its radiance.

A Mirror of Life

The working people of our country cherish deep in their hearts the feats performed by the anti-Japanese fighters under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung during the arduous period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

They draw inexhaustible strength, strong conviction and boundless optimism from the life of the anti-Japanese fighters. That is why, they are learning ceaselessly from the spirit of the anti-Japanese fighters, with a burning desire to live and struggle like the revolutionary forerunners, regardless of time and place.

Such a phenomenon is found in the life of the members of the Chollima Investigation Company of a Geological Prospecting Corps. They pay close attention to the study of the "Reminiscences of the Participants in the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Warfare." Recently they had many gatherings to study the reminiscences such as "In Order to Arm Ourselves," "An Order Should Be Carried Out Unconditionally to the End" and "On the Way of Expedition to the Fatherland". Once they gathered around a campfire and reaffirmed their fighting will on the subject "Let Us Be Faithful to the Revolutionary Duty Like the Anti-Japanese Fighters."

Besides, they organize at times meetings to listen to the stories of the heroes who, imbued with the lofty revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese fighters, fought creditably on the front and in the rear during the Fatherland Liberation War (June 25, 1950-July 27, 1953) and to the stories telling the experiences gained by our people from the undaunted struggle during the post-war period of rehabilitation and construction. In this way, they are arming themselves with the revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese fighters.

It happened one day in the autumn of 1966. The members of the Chollima Investigation Company set out to help miners to dig out greater quantities of ores.

They encountered, however, with an unexpected incident by the time when they were about to wind up their investigation. They found no further advance was possible, for the pit had been caved in. It would take a long time to open up the way. The investigation would get late if they left the place, postponing the work to the following day.

"What would the anti-Japanese fighters have done in such a case?" A flick of thought flitted through the mind of Comrade Won Un Hi who was in charge of one of the units of the company.

It was impossible to leave the pit without finishing the investigation when they recalled the anti-Japanese fighters who had performed their duty to the end in all difficulties solely for the sake of the revolution.

"Our investigation should be finished in time".

It was the consensus of all the members of the company. They discussed how to finish their investigation. At last, they opened the book the "Reminiscences of the Participants in the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Warfare." They chose the story entitled "An Order Should Be Carried Out Unconditionally to the End". After reading it, they discussed how to learn the lofty spirit of the revolutionary forerunners contained in the story. In this way, the company members gained fresh strength and completed their investigation. As a result, they opened up greater prospects promising to double the output of ores from the existing mines.

However the company members were by no means complacent with what they had accomplished. In the course of their learning the revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese fighters, they came to understand fully how the anti-Japanese fighters had yearned after a liberated fatherland which had neither exploitation nor oppression. This made them have a great sense of duty and highly conscious of the fact that they were the revolutionaries of our times who had inherited the cause of the revolutionary fighters.

He who belongs to the leading class of the revolution must fulfil the task assigned to him. Is it not a must though it is no more than a primary requirement? It is not a question that concerns the task itself. As the Chollima riders worthy of the name, they should contribute more to the earlier realization of the cause that was left unfinished by the revolutionary fighters.

Mindful of this, the Chollima riders of the Chollima Investigation Company did far more in carrying out their annual plan for 1966. Keeping up their high spirits, even last year they wound up their annual plan as of October 3. Besides, they set out to do prospecting work without delay, looking for fresh deposits.

At the time they had a gathering for appreciating "In the Forest of Tararomi" a story contained in the "Reminiscences of the Participants in the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Warfare". It was Comrade Cha Myong Gol who read the story. The story goes back to the early summer of 1939 in the deep forest at Tararomi in North Manchuria. The listeners felt as if they pictured in their mind the images of the women anti-Japanese guerillas embroidering under the moonlight hibiscuses on scarves with deep affection for the fatherland, forgetting fatigue and sleep. It seemed that they were hearing even the touching songs of the women guerrillas:

Hoist the flag of independence
Throughout the whole land.
Let's shout *manse* in the land of hibiscuses.
All of us will be free,
For we shall have
A new government.

The company members imagined how one of the guerillas had visualized the future of the restored fatherland while singing this song and embroidering hibiscuses on the map of their land. Their hearts swelled with emotions.

"The aspiration of the revolutionary forerunners permeating in the map of our country embroidered with hibiscuses has not been realized in South Korea. We are the Chollima riders who have inherited the brilliant traditions established by the anti-Japanese guerillas. So, we must realize this aspiration without fail". In such high spirits the company members stepped up their work.

Last winter, one night it snowed so heavily that the hill was covered waist-deep by snow. The drill operation had to be interrupted because it was impossible to locate spots marked for drilling. In former days, in such circumstances they would come down from the hill and switch to another work. But this time they would not change their work. They thought of the indomitable spirit of the anti-Japanese fighters who had struggled for the restoration of the fatherland with weapons captured from the enemy. With this thought in mind, they went up and down the hill, sweeping away the thick layer of snow. But it was a work as difficult as looking for a pebble thrown into a river. Notwithstanding this, the company members succeeded in sweeping away the snow and marked all the spots for drilling as planned. Thus they managed to set out on drilling without delay and thereby made it possible to explore new deposits.

Thus the Chollima riders are arming themselves with spirit of the revolutionary fighters and they are burning with a desire to effectuate the aspiration of the revolutionary forerunners.

In Defence of the Chemical Industrial Base of the Fatherland

The story goes back to the period of the Fatherland Liberation War (1950-1953). The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows in his historical radio speech:

"The workers, technicians, office workers should defend the factories, mills, means of transportation and communications from the enemy encroachment, carry out faithfully all the duties assigned to them and meet rapidly the requirements of the front."

Before long the workers of the plant where comrade Pak Myong Jin works, took a firm pledge to become fighters true to the Leader by ensuring victory on the front, offering their strength and wisdom and even their own lives if necessary. Then they organized "War-time Production Shock-Brigades" and unfolded a drive, doing the work of their comrades who had left for the front to fight the enemy. As a result, the plant did not interrupt its production, even under continued savage air-raids by the enemy.

There happened the following incident at the synthetizing shop. On August 1, 1950, the U.S. imperialist air pirates showered down bombs on the plant compound. For the workers it was very painful to see their plant being destroyed so ruthlessly. As a matter of fact, they who had inherited the cause of the anti-Japanese fighters rebuilt this plant with their own wisdom and sweat. In order to rescue the machines, they waged a decisive battle, braving a fierce wind and fire. Comrade Jong Saeng Eun, chairman of the Party cell at the shop who was keeping guard of the shop rushed to rescue, first of all, the compressor before anything else. It was because, in case of its explosion, all the machinery and installations in the synthetizing shop might be wrecked in a moment. However, by the time when he was about to switch off the compressor a bomb exploded right out of the window. A splinter hit one of his shoulders. Though he had already got a leg seriously injured, he determined to save the compressor even with his own life. He stifled the pain with a deep hatred for the enemy. But as soon as he raised his hand to stop the operation of the compressor another bomb exploded with a deafening sound. Again a splinter hit his head. He staggered unsteadily, but did not fall down.

"My injury is nothing compared with the damage of the plant caused by the U.S. imperialists," he switched off the compressor with this thought in mind.

Thus he made it possible to save many installations of the shop, including the compressor. Such a noble spirit of sacrifice should be found in Ri Jong Gap too, the foreman at the converter shop. He saved converter No. 35 at the cost of his own life.

Having lost both the highly esteemed Party cell chairman and the foreman, the workers at the synthetizing shop and converter shop renamed the "War-time Production Shock-Brigade" as "Revenge Shock Brigade," mindful of fighting through all difficulties just like Jong Saeng Eun and Ri Jong Gap.

Comrade Ri Jin Ke, a spiderman, dismantled at the risk of his own life the time bombs fallen near the high tension transformer. Electrician Bak Chi Do saved the burning power installations with his own body. When a considerable part of the battery shop was wrecked by an air-raid, the workers there followed the examples set up by the anti-Japanese fighters who made Yongil bombs with bare hands. They solved the problem of water supply by digging a well in the work-site and powdered raw materials with a hand-made grinder. Thus the workers carried on brilliantly the 2-Year People's Economic Plan even under the war-time conditions.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors understood that the plant had been completely destroyed, but as soon as they knew that the production continued at this plant, they shelled again by naval artillery this area almost every day without interruption. This made a lot of difficulties for the shops which struggled for production day and night. The greatest headache was the interruption of power supply as a result of the damages done to the power installations.

Consequently, the workers decided to move the

power distribution installations to a safer place. The road along which the heavy power installations were moving was obstructed by numerous time-bombs and unexploded bombs. But no one retreated from the obstacles.

On one rainy day in August 1951 the workers were engaged in transporting a large transformer to a safe place with an intention to supply power as early as possible to the power-thirsty shops. The road was so drenched with rain water that it was an ordeal to move with the heavy cargo. On top of that, they were encountered with a greater trouble when they had almost finished to drag their cargo into the building which was its destination. By the time an enemy plane dropped a time-bomb on to the entrance of the building. As the soil had been softened by rain water, the bomb sunk deep into the ground almost invisibly.

The workers got nervous. In case of its explosion, not to speak of the transformer brought from a long distance, even the sub-station itself built with so much trouble might collapse. But they took action without delay.

"I'll take care of that guy (bomb)", said Comrade Ri.

He stood out throwing off his coat. Other comrades followed suit. Comrade Ri dug the earth around the bomb looking intently at the ugly thing. When it was fully exposed, he took hold of it in his arms and cried:

"You, bastard! Let's see who'll win! You or I?"

He removed the bomb as far as possible lest its eventual explosion would affect the safety of the sub-station. Thus was completed the removal of the large transformer.

The workers went over to the removal of the installations for other power stations. Every time they had to tackle breathtaking incidents. At last, the sub-stations set up in safe places began to supply electricity to all the munition factories. Since then the machines in the plant continued their operation without interruption even during an air-raid.

Alongside such a struggle, the workers at the plant uncovered in time vicious plots of spies and subversive elements and punished them accordingly. In this way, up to the last day of the war, this plant continued to supply all kinds of material and enormous quantities of daily necessaries to various places both on the front and in the rear.

Today, the plant, though seriously damaged during the fierce war, has now developed into a huge reliable chemical industrial base in this country. At present the working class steeled in the flames of the severe war is firmly defending the plant with vigilance, with the same will and in the same spirit it showed in the war.

Now a new generation of the working class including Jong Shun Ja (the daughter of Comrade Jong Saeng Eun) is operating the machines once run by the preceding generation with a lofty spiritual legacy taken over from it. They do not forget even a moment the fact that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are still entrenched in South Korea, and they are all ready to avenge themselves upon them thousands of times in case the U.S. imperialist aggressors provoke again. Unless the enemies of the revolution perish for good, the struggle is bound to continue generation after generation.

Deep Solicitude of the Party and the Leader to the Teachers

On Oct. 1 last year the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea adopted a decision to raise steeply the salaries of the teachers of the schools at all levels in the field of general education.

Thanks to the decision, the salaries of all the school teachers engaged in general education and kindergarten teachers have been raised by some 40 per cent on an average, whereas the salaries of primary school teachers increased by an average of 45.2 per cent.

This is another expression of profound solicitude of the Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who value and love the teachers charged with an important and honourable duty—education of the rising generation.

In view of the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists, at present an intense struggle is being unfolded to meet the forthcoming great revolutionary event with preparations. Even in such circumstances, the state has enforced the universal nine-year compulsory technical education spending a large sum for it. And now an epoch-making measure was taken to raise markedly the salaries of the teachers in this field. This shows how deeply the Party and the Leader are concerned about the teachers in charge of the education of younger generation. At the same time this demonstrates the inexhaustible vitality of our socialist system and the power of our country.

The recent decision to better the remuneration of the teachers in the field of general education on a nation-wide scale has encouraged greatly our teachers who have done their best to ensure the success of the universal nine-year compulsory technical education. Also, it has enhanced all the more the sense of honour and pride of the teachers who are directly in charge of the education of younger generation and made them more faithful to the Party and the Leader with firm resolve to achieve fresh successes in their education and instruction activities.

As is well known, the universal nine-year compulsory technical education was enforced on April 1 last year. It was indeed a great victory of the education programme of our Party and a great significant event in the development of our people's education.

Thanks to the enforcement of the universal nine-year compulsory technical education, all the children under working age in our country are legally guaranteed the right to receive free education at regular schools. This helped raise the cultural revolution onto a high plane and made people's talents and wisdom blossom in full along with the technical revolution developed in a comprehensive way. As a result, a brighter path is opened for the promotion of the ultimate victory of our revolution.

In fact, with the enforcement of the universal nine-year compulsory technical education, our country has reached in relatively short period the standard of an advanced country in the field of education and the historical aspiration of our people for the education of their sons and daughters has been realized with greater success.

The universal nine-year compulsory technical education which has written a brilliant page in the history of our nation demands the level of school education to be lifted up onto a higher plane. Hence the teachers are confronted by a weighty but an honourable task, being in charge of a lofty duty of educating and training men—the most precious treasure of the revolution. Their work is an honourable and noble job rearing successors to the revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught the teachers as follows:

"It is not an exaggeration that the growth of youths and children into fine men depends on whether the teachers educate them well or not. The teachers are in charge of an important duty to bring up youths and children on behalf of their parents into fine men such as required by the Party and the state".

The Workers' Party of Korea has, as its consistent policy, attached a prime significance to the education of the younger generation for the destiny of the nation and the future of our revolution as well.

In the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the thirties, Comrade Kim Il Sung had already worked out a revolutionary education programme and put it into practice already in that period. After liberation, by leading correctly our people to realize this programme, he established a superior educational system in this land where every one can study as much as one wishes, developing our country into a land advanced in education as today.

Comrade Kim Il Sung has clearly indicated the direction and methods to be taken by our people's education at every stage of the revolution and construction, always giving the best thing to the education and instruction work for the rising generation. On the other hand, he has deeply loved and valued the teachers while giving all assistance to their work and living.

Right after liberation, we scarcely had any national cadres. Under such circumstances, Premier Kim Il Sung, first of all, built up the ranks of the teachers and brought them up into revolutionaries in order to train cadres. Thanks to his leadership, a large body of red educators and instructors was formed so that we could realize on our own such an important task as to bring up fighters faithful to the Korean revolution.

In our country, the system of awarding national honour-titles to teachers was established before it was done for any other workers. Teachers who per-

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Teachers in Sariwon City holding a meeting in support and welcome of Decision No. 61 of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K. on the salary raise

The Revolutionary Situation in South Korea

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people analyzed with insight the obtained situation in South Korea in his report delivered at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea and pointed out as follows:

"At present the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people is gaining in strength and they are being further awakened and steeled in the course of struggle. The broad patriotic democratic forces in South Korea are being united under the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist banner, while the handful of the counter-revolutionary forces is being more isolated.

"The more the U.S. imperialists intensify the war policy and fascist oppression in South Korea, the greater discontent and opposition of the South Korean people they will encounter and the faster their colonial rule will be disintegrated."

The development of the revolution in South Korea in the past one year or a little more has literally proven the correctness and the great vitality of these words.

As the U.S. imperialist colonial subjugation policy worsened and their war policy and fascist oppression aggravated, the national and class contradictions between the U.S. imperialists and their minions on one side and the South Korean people on the other have become more acute, and a strong desire has been roused among the people for a new life, new politics and the unification of the country. As a result, there has developed in South Korea a ceaseless mass struggle of patriotic democratic forces against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges—the struggle of the workers and peasants for the right to existence and democratic freedom, the struggle of the youth and students against fascism, for democracy.

The labour movement in South Korea, in particular, has gained momentum and the brunt of its struggle is directed mainly to the U.S. imperialist aggressors. Being the main force of the South Korean revolution, the workers put up an opposition to the harsh exploitation and oppression practised at the U.S. imperialist military camps, wharves and enterprises run by U.S. imperialist monopolies, fighting courageously against U.S. imperialist aggression and war policy.

To cite an instance, twelve hundred Korean workers at the Ulsan Fertilizer Factory punished a Yankee in their struggle for democratic rights. Also, over 5,000 Korean workers employed at the U.S. imperialist military camp in Paju area struggled in protest against national humiliation and exploitation. The dockers in Pusan dealt a blow to the U.S. imperialists' policy of provoking another war with a struggle opposing the entry of an American atomic ship transporting war supplies.

The South Korean working class waged relentlessly a struggle against the oppression and exploitation by employers and puppet authorities. They demonstrated their high national and class consciousness and their united might through their ceaseless struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their running-dogs—comprador capitalists and reactionary government officials.

On the other hand, the peasants' struggle for land and living is developing in active forms. Only during the first three months of the past year over 26,000 peasants took part in various struggles, opposing the plunder of land, arbitrariness and exploitation by the puppet authorities and landlords. Their struggle gradually developed into demonstrations, a collective resistance and violence, and they are being organized more and more in the course of their struggle.

During the past period the struggle of the South Korean youth and students against fascism and for democracy, too, has become more active and organized. The fraudulent June 8 elections held under suppression ignited another struggle of the South Korean youth and students against fascism, for democracy. It was a mass struggle involving over 236,000 people lasted in full force for over one month. In this struggle the youth and students exposed and denounced the crimes of the puppet rulers and struggled courageously beating off with united force the repression by the puppet police. Thus they gave a telling blow to the enemy. At present, the South Korean youth and students are playing the role of a bridge between the South Korean workers, peasants and the revolutionary movement.

The South Korean people are being awakened more and more and they are being organizationally united more firmly in the course of their struggle against their national and class enemies. They are fighting dauntlessly against the fascist terror-rule of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys in order to win the right to existence and democratic freedom, developing their revolutionary struggle even into a new active armed struggle.

The people's revolutionary struggle which is being intensified with the days shows that the people there continue to forge ahead vigorously with conviction along the revolutionary road for the change of the South Korean society and for the unification of the country, unwilling to tolerate the U.S. imperialist colonial rule. Today the South Korean people are fighting bravely without the slightest vacillation even in difficult circumstances, even under the ever-increasing oppression of the enemy, because they draw strength from the northern half of the Republic.

Looking up to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the leader of the Korean revolution and the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, the South Korean people are struggling stubbornly without flinching, with ardent desire to live in a unified land under his leadership. They are braving all trials to have this desire realized as early as possible.

"The South Korean people wish to live happily under the wise Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung after the unification. It is certain that this desire will be realized," said an inhabitant in South Korea.

This is the very voice ringing out the hearts of the people from all walks of life in South Korea who are struggling unwaveringly against the U.S. imperialists and their flunkeys, repulsing all the fascist oppression.

In South Korea, due to the vicious colonial terror-rule, the national dignity and sovereignty are completely trampled on, the national economy is bankrupt and the people are living in a woeful plight.

In the meantime deep-going changes have taken place in the northern half of the Republic. There the democratic revolution against imperialism and feudalism was accomplished and the socialist revolution won its victory. The cause of exploitation and poverty was liquidated once for all. As socialist construction is stepped up, a great national prosperity is seen in all spheres of human life—in politics, economy, culture, science, arts, etc.

Such stupendous realities of the northern half of the Republic owe to Comrade Kim Il Sung who, since the grim days of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule, opened up for our people the road to the restoration of the fatherland. To this end, he shouldered the destiny of our country and people and organized and waged the anti-Japanese armed struggle for 15 years. He has laid out a great programme for the unification of the country and national prosperity and has led our people correctly along the road of victory, along the road of national independence, prosperity and progress.

That is why, the South Korean people feel a strong sense of national pride in the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung who is leading the Korean people along the road of victory all the time. They look up to the northern half of the Republic as a beacon of hope, foreseeing the future of the fatherland on the road taken by the northern half of the Republic.

The boundless admiration for Comrade Kim Il Sung swelling in the hearts of the South Korean people and their affection and devotion for the D. P. R. K. have become the source of strength for these people, giving them confidence and courage in all adversities.

"The entire people of the country are full of admiration and respect for our great national Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. A sense of happiness is sweeping them and indomitable strength pulsates throughout the whole country.

"I have come to be convinced that only the great concern and the teachings of Premier Kim Il Sung are the right compass and lighthouse for my remaining life.

"We the people in the South are waiting for the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung."

"All the people yearn after the North. They are eagerly waiting for Marshal Kim Il Sung who will certainly come one day to Seoul and Pusan."

The above words are an expression of the earnest desire of the South Korean people who revere Comrade Kim Il Sung, wishing to lead a worthy life under his care.

The fervent feeling of the South Korean people who admire the Leader and long for the socialist fatherland is virtually reflected in their aspiration for the unification of the country. They are struggling for an independent unification, voicing high that the unification of the country must be realiz-

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form meritorious service in the education of younger generation are awarded with the title of "Merited Teacher" while every year many a teacher is conferred with state citation. Moreover the teachers are favoured with privileges by the state and society. They have been supplied with clothes and receive every year a paid vacation ten days longer than workers in other fields.

Encouraged by the deep trust and care of the Party and Government, today our teachers are pouring all their wisdom and talent on the honourable work to educate and train our younger generation into revolutionary fighters infinitely loyal to the Party and the Leader, arming themselves with the unitary ideology of our Party and revolutionizing themselves.

However, not all the societies provide the teachers with necessary conditions which help them devote themselves to their duty.

In South Korea, the sacred academic campus is now being violated by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. There the teachers are being contempted, ill-treated and exploited cruelly.

Not to speak of any rudimentary right to be enjoyed by the teachers, they scarcely earn their daily bread and can hardly send even their own children to school.

It is by no accident that many hunger-stricken teachers fall exhausted during their teaching. Such tragic incidents happen ceaselessly in South Korea.

That is why the decision adopted recently by the Cabinet of the Republic will have a great influence upon the South Korean teachers and parents of students.

Through the step taken by the Government of the Republic they will come to understand all the more clearly the superiority of socialist system established in the northern half of the Republic, the correctness of educational policy of the Workers' Party of Korea as well as the wise leadership of the Party and the Leader. This will make them more confident and more willing to fight. They will struggle resolutely for the acquisition of democratic rights and for the improvement of living conditions against the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique while fighting for the realization of the country's unification without outside interference and for a new society under which they will lead a happy life as in the northern half of the Republic.

At present all the teachers in our Republic pledge themselves all the more firmly to devote all their energies to the up-bringing of the rising generation into fighters true to Comrade Kim Il Sung.

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parts which would replace the damaged parts of the tractor. Before long, he went back to the co-operative farm where the tractor was and repaired the damaged parts of the tractor. On the evening of that day the tractor began to move again smoothly.

The spirit of being faithful to the revolution and collective among the workers of the engine shop has heightened all the more in February 1966 since they won the title of Chollima Shop.

It occurred in the winter of 1966. At the time the entire factory was engaged in creating a big upsurge to carry out the decisions of the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea. A new target for the increase of production was set up again at the Chollima Engine Shop. From a few days after, the shop began to hit it. The neighbouring shop, however, did not attain yet the level of the Chollima Engine Shop. Some of the equipment had to be improved. Having got wind of this, the workers at the Chollima Engine Shop discussed about the matter in order to help out their neighbour.

A few days later, on a collective initiative of Kim Kyo Sok and other comrades, they decided to make a 38-shaft boring jig for a boring machine. This sort of help enabled the neighbouring shop to do over ten times more of boring work.

Such a spirit displayed among the Chollima riders at the Chollima Engine Shop was attributable to the organizational and political work conducted properly under the guidance of the Party by the shops' trade union organizations. They directed their main efforts to arm the workers with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea led by him. To understand fully the high moral qualities, wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, tion, displaying their revolutionary idea of *Juche,* sothe decisions of the Central Committee of the Party has long since become a daily routine sujects of study among the workers. They look for the ways and means for carrying out their work in the teaching of Comarde Kim Il Sung and the decisions of the Party Central Committee, no matter where they work. It is in this very way that they solve their problems. The workers at the Chollima Engine Shop have put into effect over 500 items of innovation ideas and rationalization plans in recent one or two years, because they have fully understood the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung :

"The technical revolution can be pushed ahead successfully only when the workers and technicians help each other, and learn from each other, and when experience and science are linked up with each other."

Besides, the study and learning of our Party's brilliant revolutionary traditions established during the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized for carrying out their work in the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung have become part and parcel of the life of the workers at the Chollima Engine Shop. They are preparing themelves in the lofty spirit of the revolutionary forerunners who overcame all ordeals and obstacles encountered in the course of the revolution, displaying their revolutionary idea of *Juche*, solely convinced of victory of the revolution.

Comrade Ri Myong Shon, disregarding his vacation, repaired a tractor for a co-operative farm, because he was highly aware that the tractor was tantamount to a revolutionary weapon obtained at the price of the noble blood shed by the revolutionary forerunners.

The trade union organizations at the shops have thus armed the workers with revolutionary ideas of the Party and the Leader. On the other hand, they have relentlessly organized and waged in varied forms and methods educational activity to bring up the workers into new-type revolutionaries possessing communist morality, scientific knowledge and technique and strong constitution. Then they grasped in time the good living examples set up by the workers in various places and worked out measures to popularize them.

Neither stagnation nor complacence have ever captured the minds of the Chollima riders at the Chollima Engine Shop of the Kiyang Tractor Factory. As it is the case with all the Chollima riders in our country, they have struggled with credit as forerunners, pushing ahead with socialist construction in a rapid tempo. They are now fully resolved to struggle more resolutely to bring earlier the day of nation-wide victory of the revolution, after chasing the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea.

(Continued from page 61)

ed independently with the efforts of the nation in the idea of *Juche* (self-identity), after driving the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of the land as it is held consistently by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the D.P.R.K. This is a manifestation of the unquenchable aspiration of the South Korean people who wish to enjoy a happy life in a unified land together with the people in the northern half of the Republic in the warm and kind bosom of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

With no vicious machinations can the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique quench this burning aspiration of the people nor can they obstruct the road of their struggle. The South Korean people are not lonely in their revolutionary struggle as long as there is Comrade Kim Il Sung, the distinguished Leader of the Korean revolution, and the powerful revolutionary base in the northern half of the Republic which is a decisive guarantee for the victory of unification of the country and for the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution.

The entire people in the northern half of the Republic are determined to do everything possible to support the struggling South Korean people. They are speeding up socialist construction so as to greet with full preparations the great event of the unification of the country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"Our Party and the whole people in the North will do all they can to support the revolutionary struggle of the people in South Korea and will join hands with them in the resolute battle for the complete liberation of our country and for national unification."

The entire South Korean working class and people are infinitely inspired by the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung who is leading the Korean people to victory all the time and by the banner of the D.P.R.K. It is most certain that they will chase the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea, struggling stubbornly with a strong will, and realize the cause of unification of the fatherland, pooling efforts together with the people in the North.

The February 7 National Salvation Struggle

Twenty years ago, early in 1948, the South Korean people waged a mass anti-U.S. national salvation struggle against the aggression and national splitting policies pursued by the American imperialists and for the realization of independent unification of the country.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors had crept into South Korea in place of the Japanese imperialists following their surrender on August 15, 1945. They openly took up a policy aimed at territorial division and national split from the first days of their occupation in order to reduce completely South Korea to their colony as well as to their military base for aggression on the Far East.

In 1948 the U.S. imperialists tried to frame up the treacherous May 10 separate elections in South Korea by dragging in the so-called "U.N. Commission on Korea." Under such circumstances the entire Korean people rose up in a body and waged an anti-U.S. national salvation struggle in opposition to the American imperialists' policy of aggression and national partition and for the independent unification of the country.

The people in the northern half of the Republic held meetings and demonstrations in various parts against the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists while striving devotedly to consolidate the successes attained in the democratic reforms under the leadership of the Party and the respected and beloved Leader Premier Kim Il Sung and to strengthen the material and technical foundations of the democratic base.

The people in the southern half of the Republic who had been in the valiant fight against the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops and their fascist repression, being inspired immensely by the struggle of the people in the northern half, launched at last a mass save-the-country struggle against the aggressive and splitting policy of the U.S. imperialists.

The struggle of the South Korean people began with the strike of workers in the industrial districts of Seoul and Inchon which started in January 1948 against the entry of the so-called "U.N. Commission on Korea," and spread to different parts. At length, on February 7 it developed into a big anti-U.S. national salvation struggle involving the whole of South Korea.

At the dawn of February 7 the workers engaged on the railways, in the fields of communications, marine transportation, metal-working, collieries, fibre, food stuff, harbors, the press and chemical industry in the major cities of South Korea called all at once a general strike and staged demonstrations under the slogans: "Opposition to U.N. Commission on Korea!" "U.S. army, Get out!" "No separate elections and separate government!" etc.

The struggle of workers lost no time in enjoying the support of the people of all walks of life in South Korea.

The demonstrators put up a brave fight scattering in every street and village of South Korea handbills and appeals opposing and denouncing the aggressive and national splitting policy practised by the U.S. imperialists and demanding the independent unification of the fatherland.

Especially, they knocked down with bare hands a number of policemen in clash caused by repressive actions. Fire-signals of anti-U.S. national salvation struggle burned on every mountain-top day in and day out stroke terror into the hearts of the enemy.

The South Korean people stormed and destroyed police sub-stations and detention houses in various parts, meeting violence with violence, and set free a great number of patriots. They armed themselves with the weapons they had wrested from the enemy and wiped out evil policemen and officials.

As a matter of fact, the February 7 national salvation struggle of the South Korean people was an anti-U.S. save-the-country struggle of broad masses of people with the working class standing in its van opposing and condemning the U.S. imperialists' policy of national split as well as the "U.N. Commission on Korea."

The February 7 national salvation struggle which demonstrated the patriotic spirit of the South Korean people laid bare, first of all, the aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists before the whole world and dealt a severe blow at their policy of colonial enslavement and national split.

The February 7 national salvation struggle also contributed to the tempering of the South Korean people into revolutionaries and to the further strenthening of their fighting power.

Twenty years have already elapsed since the February 7 national salvation struggle waged by the people in South Korea.

However, the just demands they raised at the time of that struggle have not yet been realized owing to the aggressive machinations of the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists cooked up against the will of the Korean people the "United Nations Commission on the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK)," an aggressive tool which is a variety of the "U.N. Commission on Korea," and brought the "Korean question" to the U.N.

In connection with the U.N. intervention in the unification question of the fatherland Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said as follows:

"Korean unification is an internal affair of the Korean nation; the United Nations or any other outside forces have no right to meddle in it. The Korean people can achieve unification only relying on their own efforts; it is neither the United Nations nor any outside forces that can bring us a unified country."

Just for this reason the Korean people have opposed from the start the discussion of the "Korean question" at the U.N. and maintained constantly that bringing the "Korean question" to the U.N. in itself is illegal.

Notwithstanding this, the "Korean question" again came up for discussion at the 22nd session of the U.N. General Assembly under the coercion of the U.S. imperialists.

Along with this, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on October 20 last year denouncing pungently the criminal scheme of U.S. imperialism which is intent to make use of the U.N. for an aggressive end toward Korea.

Through its statements the Government of the D.P.R.K. declared time and again that if the U.N. hopes to live up to the spirit of its Charter and its mission, it should take measures to nullify all the illegal resolutions on Korea imposed by U.S. imperialism, to withdraw the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops who are occupying South Korea under the signboard of the "U.N. Forces" and to dissolve the "UNCURK."

This reflects the unanimous will and demand of the Korean working class and people who resolutely oppose and denounce the U.S. imperialists for their criminal machinations.

This righteous demand of our people is commanding a consistent support from among the peoples of all lands who cherish justice.

At present a number of Asian and African states, the socialist countries included, put up joint resolutions in demand of the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces from South Korea and of the dissolution of the "UNCURK." They expose and condemn the aggressive policies pursued by the U.S. imperialists in Korea. At the U.N. General Assembly more delegates than before voted against the illegal "resolution" on Korea which U.S. imperialism imposed upon.

This fact shows that the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists with regard to Korea are rebuffed within the frame of the United Nations as days go by; they are being further isolated politically and morally and are driven to the last ditch.

The U.S. imperialists have occupied South Korea under the name of the U.N. for over 20 years now. They turned it completely into their military base for aggression and military appendage and launched a barbarous war of aggression against the Korean people.

In stead of drawing a lesson from their defeat in this aggressive war, the U.S. imperialists are running amuck to unleash again a new war under the U.N. flag.

If the U.N. has any intention to act according to the spirit of its Charter and mission it should not repeat the adoption of illegal resolutions on the Korean question but take without delay measures to expel the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops now occupying South Korea under the cloak of the "U.N. Forces" and to disband the "UNCURK."

To achieve the unification of Korea and preserve and consolidate peace and security in Korea and Asia it is necessary to withdraw the U.S. imperialist troops from South Korea, to break up the "UNCURK," a tool of their aggression, and to leave the settlement of the Korean question to the Korean people themselves.

Our people who are under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, will certainly drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea and attain independently the unification of the fatherland.

Thus they will root out the cause of all sufferings and hardships and get back the price of blood shed in the February 7 national salvation struggle.

The Struggle of the South Korean Workers for the Right to Existence and Democratic Freedom

Workers in South Korea are expanding and strengthening every day their struggle for the right to existence and democratic liberties despite the harsh suppression, cajolery and trickeries practised by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Recently the South Korean workers combined economic struggle with political one, assuming such forms as labour dispute, strike, sit-down strike, demonstration and protest meeting, and directed the spearhead of struggle to the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

On September 26 last year nearly 40,000 Korean workers hired by the U.S. imperialist military establishments presented to the commander of the U.S. imperialist occupation army in South Korea with a written demand asking to raise the wages by 40 per cent, pay discharge allowance, improve the working conditions and so on.

The workers declared that unless their demand is met, over 40,000 people would launch a simultaneous labour dispute.

Earlier, on August 9, more than 1,000 loading and unloading workers on the railways in Seoul city called a strike in demand of wage-hike. In Hamyang, South Kyongsang Province, over 6,000 workers employed at a civil engineering project thronged to the puppet local government house and unfolded for days on a struggle for the payment of their wages kept in arrears for 3 months.

In the struggle of the South Korean workers the economic demands for the improvement of their living conditions were combined step by step with the political ones for democratic rights and the latters' proportion has been growing steadily.

In 1964 the proportion of political demands in the struggles waged by the South Korean workers accounted for only 4 per cent. However, it rose to 18.2 per cent in 1965 and to 22 per cent in 1966. In the period up to the third quarter of last year alone, it showed a continuous upward trend.

The struggle of the South Korean workers has become more active, stubborn, and their solidarity strengthened.

This is well manifested in the struggle of the Korean workers who are employed by the U.S. imperialists' military establishments where they are forced to do slave labour under unbearable national humiliation and persecution. On October 25 over 300 Korean workers hired at the U.S. imperialist army organs in Seoul waged all at once a hunger stike against national persecution by the U.S. imperialists and for better working and living conditions.

In the morning of that day they assembled in the army compound and put up such slogans: "Stop forced labour!" "Improve the working conditions!" "Expel the evil manager!" "Pay all the wages!". They showed a stiff spirit informing the U.S. imperialist 8th Army authorities of their resolve that they would carry on their struggle until their demands were met.

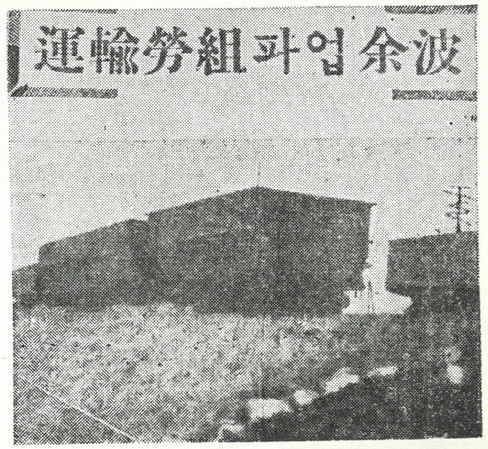
Prior to this struggle, they had been in labour disputes with the similar demands, for they were unable to bear the harsh national persecution and maltreatment by the U.S. imperialists any longer.

On the other hand, more than 8,000 workers who are employed at other units of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops in the city also roused themselves to action in support of their colleagues, declaring that unless their demands were met they would stage a demonstration.

A fact worthy of note is the advance of the workers in an active struggle for the formation of trade union organizations and the freedom of their activities.

The workers of an American firm in Taegu called a sit-down strike to defend their rights and interests in protest against the step taken by the employer who tried to foil the founding of a trade union. Following this, on August 25 workers at the "Hankuk Electric Company" boycotted in a body to work, because they were indignant at the retaliatory acts taken by the company side to obstruct the formation of a trade union.

On September 7, workers in the domains of fibre industry, automobile transport and various other branches held protest meetings and demonstrations in support of the workers at the Taegu factory of the "Hankuk Nylon Ltd." who waged a struggle to organize a trade union. They denounced the company side which opposed the organization of a trade union. In this struggle they shouted the slogans: "Stop suppressing trade unions by dint of money and political power!" "Guarantee the formation of trade unions and their activities!"



The transport workers in mining industry waged a strike, demanding wage-hike and better treatment. As a result, the coal remains unloaded in the freight cars.

And what is conspicuous in the struggle of the South Korean workers during this period was their fight against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

On August 24 Korean workers hired at an American Company on the outskirts of Bupyong, Kyonggi province, called a meeting in denunciation of the company side and adopted a resolution demanding to stop the national persecution and discriminative treatment of the Koreans.

On the same day over 360 representatives of the workers held a meeting in Seoul. They tied a towel with the word "Rise" around their heads and fixed a badge on their breasts with the inscription opposing the "income tax." They flayed that the "taxation reform bill" the Pak Jung Hi clique were going to enforce had laid bare its predatory nature intended to "bleed white the low-income people and stifle their life." They adopted a resolution "opposing the "taxation reform bill".

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Electric car-men in Seoul walked out for the payment of unemployment allowances

We Condemn the Moves of the U.S. Imperialists To Provoke Another War in Korea

— A resolution on Korea was adopted at the Executive Committee meeting of the World Federation of Trade Unions —

The U.S. imperialists, grossly violating the Korean Armistice Agreement, have shipped into South Korea on a large scale a great number of lethal weapons including atomic guns and guided missiles. Reinforcing the puppet troops, they are making a desperate effort to prepare another war. On the other hand, they are ceaselessly and undisguisedly committing reckless military provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In particular, since the time when U.S. war-ring-leader Johnson came to South Korea in October 1966, various military provocations by the U.S. imperialists have been more viciously committed on the Military Demarcation Line.

During ten months, from October 1966 to the end of July 1967, the U.S. imperialists fired over 52,500 bullets and shells on 209 occasions against the D.P.R.K. This number surpassed three times of those shots fired into our side by the enemy during the past 13 years since the armistice (July 27, 1953).

From last August 21 to 25, the U.S. imperialists perpetrated hostile acts against our side in the Demilitarized Zone, firing numerous shots on 5 occasions with various automatic guns. After that they have continued their armed attacks against our side.

In recent days, the U.S. imperialist aggressor army let hundreds of fishing boats intrude into the coastal waters of the northern half of the Republic and conducted espionage with armed spy-ships on this opportunity.

On last November 3, with a fleet of more than 260 fishing boats and armed spy-ships the enemy intruded into the eastern coast of port of Jangjon, the territorial waters on our side, and openly carried out provocative hostile activities against the northern half of our Republic. Even prior to these incidents, they penetrated into our coastal waters many times including the intrusion of the Guard Boat No. 56 which was sunk by our side.

All these facts clearly show the U.S. imperialists are aggravating the situation in Korea to an extreme, running wild in an attempt to unleash another aggressive war in gross violation of the Armistice Agreement in Korea.

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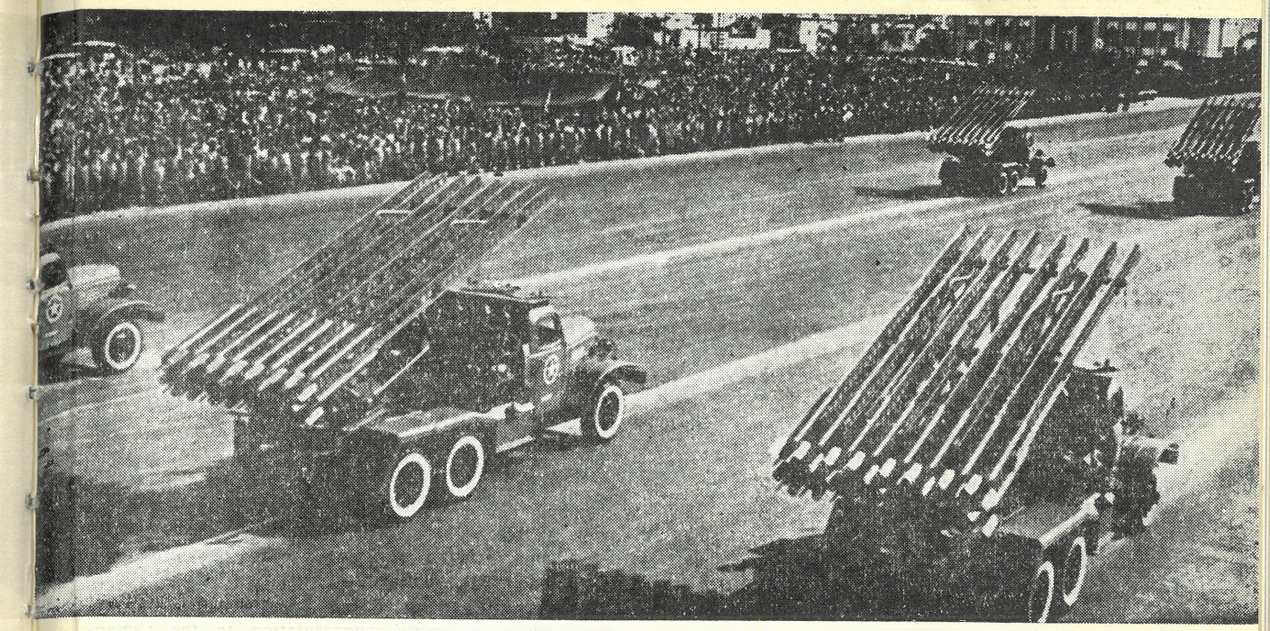
In this way the South Korean workers fought against the tyranny of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and they are now carrying through parts of their demands through struggles.

On August 26 last year over 1,500 street-car employees in Seoul called a strike for wage raise and they fought stubbornly for 5 days. At last they were given a promise that the puppet city authorities would meet their demand. Synchronizing with this, 26,000 workers at 10-odd cotton textile mills under the "Seoul Textile Association", who had risen for an increased pay, emerged victorious in their struggle.

From July 17 on the workers of the "Korean Labour Corps" hired by the U.S. imperialist aggressor army lodged a protest against the authorities of the U.S. imperialist 8th Army now occupying South Korea and called a strike for an indefinite period for the payment of discharge allowance which is tantamount to wages for 38 months. This demand was carried through on August 3 thanks to their resolute struggle.

During this period more than 3,800 longshoremen in Pusan who had been in labour disputes for wage raise and the workers at the Taegu factory of the "Hankuk Nylon Ltd." who rose up for the freedom of the organization of a trade union, also carried through their demands either partially or completely.

Through such staunch struggle the workers of South Korea are dealing a heavy blow to the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique today.



The parade of the artillery units of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces defending reliably the country from ceaseless aggressive acts perpetrated by U.S. imperialism

REVOLUTIONARY CUBA

With the New Year, the Cuban people are marking today the 9th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution which led to the overthrow of the Batista's pro-American dictatorship.

On this occasion the Korean working class is sending a warm congratulation and a militant greeting to the fraternal Cuban people.

The Cuban patriots and people led by Comrade Fidel Castro unfolded a protracted, bloody armed struggle. Thanks to this struggle, they overthrew the dictatorship of Batista, the faithful running-dog of U.S. imperialism and finally won freedom on January 1, 1959.

On the significance of the victory of the Cuban revolution, our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows in his report at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea:

"The victory of the Cuban revolution is the first victory of socialist revolution won under the very nose of the United States, it is a continuation of the great October Revolution in Latin America. It is a historic event that expanded the socialist camp to the Western Hemisphere and thereby brought about a turning point in the revolutionary movement in Latin America...."

Influenced by the Cuban revolution, the whole Latin American continent is today being swept more vigorously than before by revolutionary storm against the U.S. imperialist dominations and the fascist dictatorial regime at home. In Venezuela, Bolivia, Guatemala, Colombia and other Latin American countries, armed people are waging a fierce struggle against the enemy with a firm conviction of victory.

At the present time when the aggression by the U.S. imperialists is intensified and the oppression by their lackeys, the fascist dictators, has reached its culmination, it is most natural that the peoples are fighting with arms in their hands, an inevitable consequence of the developing revolutionary struggle waged by the peoples in this region.

Nine years have elapsed since the victory of the Cuban revolution. During the period, the Cuban people under the leadership of Premier Fidel Castro, their distinguished Leader and national Hero, have crushed at every step the vicious aggressive schemes perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists upholding such a militant motto as "Motherland or death! We'll win!", and have heroically safeguarded the freedom and independence of their country and revolutionary gains, achieving excellent results in the building of a socialist new life.

In recent years called "the year of education", "the year of agriculture" and "the year of economy"-the Cuban people successfully accomplished a series of socio-economic reforms including land reform and consolidated the successes gained in the revolution while rapidly developing their people's economy and culture. As a result, agricultural production including

sugar and industrial production increased continuously and the standard of the people's material and cultural life has been raised higher with every passing day.

Today the Cuban people who are rallied behind the Cuban Communist Party more firmly than ever before have been making great successes in socialist revolution and construction while smashing the U.S. imperialists' aggressive manoeuvres at every step with a rifle in one hand and a hammer or a sickle in the other.

All these achievements are entirely attributable to the correct leadership of the Cuban Communist Party and the Revolutionary Government headed by Comrade Fidel Castro and to the inflexible struggle of the Cuban people.

These achievements were great blow to the imperialists, in particular to the U.S. imperialists, and have shaken the colonial system of U.S. imperialism in Latin American continent.

The Cuban people are extending an active support and encouragement to and a fraternal solidarity with the Latin American, Asian and African peoples in their struggle for genuine freedom and independence against the U.S. imperialists. They are actively supporting the just struggle of the Vietnamese people who are shedding their blood fighting against the American imperialists' aggression. They expressed their willingness to send their volunteers to Vietnam and defined the past year as "The Year for Vietnam".

The U.S. imperialists are most fearful of the victory of the Cuban revolution and its might which is being strengthened with the days. But, instead of learning from the past fiasco, they still continue to perpetrate the criminal and aggressive acts against Cuba.

However vicious were their provocative schemes, the U.S. imperialists have never succeeded in breaking the fighting will of the heroic Cuban people. On the contrary, their schemes have strengthened further the ties of the unbreakable unity between the Cuban people and the other Latin American people. It is fully proved by the general declaration adopted last year at the First Conference of the Latin American People's Solidarity Organization held in Havana, the capital of the Republic of Cuba.

Our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"It is a sacred internationalist duty for the countries of the socialist camp and the Latin-American peoples to defend the Cuban revolution."

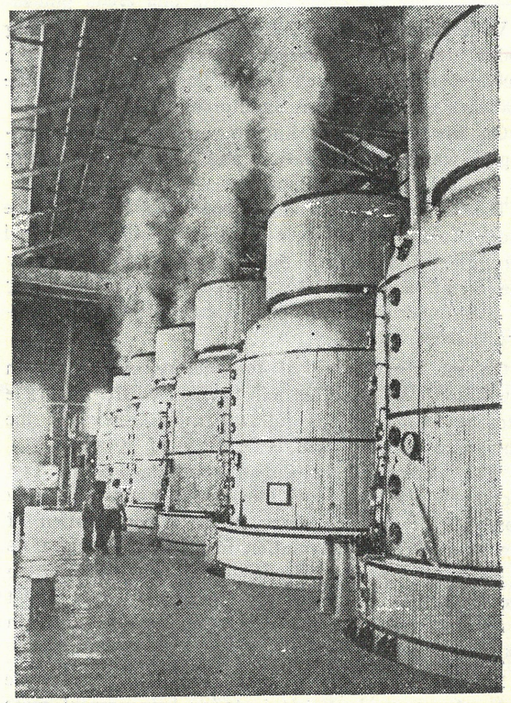
The Korean people and other progressive peoples throughout the world are warmly congratulating on and giving a wholehearted support to the victory of revolution won by the Cuban people.

Categorically condemning the aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists against Cuba, the Korean working class regards it as a sacred proletarian internationalist duty to support the just stand of the Cuban people who are fighting for socialist construction and the unity of the socialist camp and the cohesion of the international communist movement.

Today the friendly and co-operative relationship between the working classes and peoples of our two countries is being strengthened and developing more and more through the struggle against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy, and their standpoints and views are in full accord with each other.

The militant friendship and unity between the Korean people and Cuban people, which are being consolidated and developing every day under the principle of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, are unshakable ones that no force can break.

The Korean working class and people are extending, once again, a warm congratulation to the Cuban working class and people who are greeting the 9th anniversary of the victory of revolution, wishing more glittering successes to the heroic Cuban people marching under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, the banner of revolution.



Distillery ovens in El Brasil Sugar Refinery, the largest one in Cuba

U.S. Imperialism on the Decline

The Military Bloc Policy of U.S. Imperialism in a Crisis

The military bloc policy of the U.S. imperialists occupies an important position in the strategy of their world domination. Having earned a huge amount of profit through the second world war, the American imperialists openly embarked upon the road of realizing the world domination, making use of the favourable situation obtained in the post-war period.

In this connection, their military bloc policy became one of the important means. Through this military bloc policy the U.S. imperialists enlisted Western countries and their satellites in an attempt to siege the socialist countries and to lay springboards for suppressing national liberation movement.

With this aim in mind, the U.S. imperialists cooked up aggressive military blocs such as the NATO in Western Europe (April 1949), CENTO in Middle East (November 1955), SEATO in South-east Asia (September 1954) and ANZUS in Oceania (September 1951). Besides, they concluded bilateral aggressive military treaties with over 40 countries. Through such military blocs and treaties, the U.S. imperialists set up over 2,200 aggressive military bases in more than 90 countries and regions, stationing there permanently 1,200,000 odd troops.

However, all these military blocs have extremely weakened due to their setbacks in the struggle against the socialist camp and world revolutionary forces on one side, and to their disintegration caused by their internal contradictions and discord on the other.

The bankruptcy of the military bloc policy pursued by U.S. imperialism virtually reflects the current international trend which shows that the leadership of U.S. imperialism in the Western world has shaken irresistibly by the ever-aggravating contradictions in the imperialist camp of the West.

x x x

Owing to the altered balance of power among the Western countries in recent ten years, the relationship of domination-subjugation between the U.S. imperialists and their allies has been drastically weakened and contradictions and disunity have come to the fore. As a result, the desire to get rid of the control and domination exerted by U.S. imperialism has been most apparent.

Such contradictions have begun to emerge gradually on the surface with the growing change in the balance of power among the Western imperialist powers and the acceleration of the failure and isolation of U.S. imperialism on a world scale. At last, they have reached the point where the very existence of the military alliances is threatened. Thus the military alliances under the leadership of U.S. imperialism have laid bare their own weakness before the entire world as alliances of bandits and wolves.

NATO

The contradiction and discord in the NATO are, first of all, an outcome of competing struggle for

winning its leadership. The long-dragged struggle has been focussed mainly on the fight between U.S. imperialism which is dead-set to maintain its domineering position as before and France which is intent on capturing it in Europe. The crisis of the NATO aggravated when France openly challenged it by quitting its military organizations.

In March 1966, President de Gaule of France made a "bomb-shell declaration" that France would drop out from the NATO military organizations. Following this, France completed the withdrawal of her military personnel from the NATO headquarters and other military agencies. Then, giving a time limit to the end of March, 1967, she expelled from the French territory all NATO establishments, U.S. imperialist troops and all other foreign troops and their headquarters. This meant that France had gone over to actual separation from the NATO dominated by U.S. imperialism. It was a dead knell to the military control and domination by U.S. imperialism over France, hitherto practised through the NATO. This also dealt a shocking blow to the smaller member-nations.

The weakness of the U.S. imperialists-fabricated NATO has been most saliently manifested in the war in Vietnam.

At present the U.S. imperialists continue to suffer set-backs in their aggressive war against Vietnam. They repeatedly appealed for help to the NATO allies, but no one is willing to comply with the request. On the contrary, the country like France is demanding the withdrawal of U.S. imperialist troops from South Vietnam, criticising that America is conducting a "dirty war" in Vietnam. In the meantime, Britain, Italy, Canada, and Norway have shown only a token support to the U.S. imperialists' request.

Naturally, the U.S. imperialists are extremely angry at such a non-cooperative attitude taken by their allies. They said with regret that "not a single European ally was willing to dispatch even a token armed force to Vietnam as its token gesture towards the United States, that even Britain which was relying its economic security on the U.S. and West Germany whose defence was depended on the U.S. had shown no intention to comply with the request." They deplored their unfortunate situation in Vietnam where they had to fight a lonely war.

Thus the U.S. imperialists are confronted by a painful situation which requires them reappraise the NATO military apparatus and its fate despite the deep trust they placed in them.

CENTO

Since its formation, this aggressive apparatus has gone through a course of disunity and disintegration without performing its due role.

This bloc appeared in this world in November 1955 as an organization of the Bagdad Treaty. It began to undergo a travail since March 24, 1959 when Iraq declared its withdrawal from it. The U.S. imperialists gathered the remaining member-nations and renamed on August 19 of the same year the "Bagdad Treaty Organization" the "Central Treaty Organization" (CENTO).

Notwithstanding this, the CENTO is now sunk into a very usteady state. The member-nations of the CENTO are under the uncheckable influence of the national liberation revolution breaking out powerfully in the continents of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Besides, the experiences gained for the past 10 years by the countries embraced by this bloc have made them aware of the fact that they have gained through this organization nothing but an ever-tightening noose of subjugation. Consequently, a tendency is growing among the CENTO member nations to take an independent road, getting rid of the domination by U.S. imperialism.

For instance, Turkey, a member nation of the CENTO and NATO, which used to serve faithfully for the U.S. imperialist aggressive policy is no more willing to comply servilely with the instructions of the U.S. imperialists. The rebellious stand taken by Turkey was saliently manifested during the Middle East crisis last year.

Whereas the U.S. imperialists demanded to make use of the military bases in Turkey against the Arab countries, the Turkish government not only gave an outright refusal to this demand, but emphasized on Turkey's close relationship with the Arab countries in its statement made on May 28 last year. Besides, Turkey withdrew her troops from South Korea without succumbing to the pressure exerted by the U.S. imperialists.

Such a stand taken by Turkey—one of the major member nations of the CENTO—has turned impotent the CENTO itself, giving rise to another big headache for U.S. imperialism.

Of late even Iran put up an "independent national policy" and is often showing unsatisfactory attitude towards U.S. imperialism with no confidence in the CENTO.

As a result, at present the U.S. imperialists are bent on cooking up the "Federation of Mohammedan States" in order to replace the impotent CENTO. In this way, they are striving to reshuffle and tidy up their aggressive system in the Middle East.

SEATO

The U.S. imperialists strove hard to convert the SEATO into a "strong fortress of anti-Communism," but its weakness became apparent as soon as the U.S. imperialists intensified their mad adventure to retrieve their setbacks in Vietnam. The U.S. imperialists, putting up the signboard of "duty defined in the charter of the SEATO" and the "fulfillment of the official commitment to the protectorate (South Vietnam)," tried hard to tie up fast the SEATO member nations to the chariot used for their Vietnam war. But they failed in this, encountered with the challenge put up by such allies as France and Pakistan.

The French delegate said in a clear-cut tone at the meeting of the ministerial council of the SEATO member nations held in May 1965 that "there existed and would exist neither common stand of the SEATO member nations nor a common action regarding the question on Vietnam and on the whole Indo-China now sunk into a critical situation." He clarified that no decision reached at the meeting would have a "binding effect" on France. At the same time, France did not send her delegate to any of the meetings of the SEATO ministerial council held afterwards and boycotted to take part in joint military exercises of the SEATO.

Pakistan, a SEATO member-nation, too, has put up a strong resistance to the control and subjugation exerted by U.S. imperialism. She has been tied up to the SEATO for the past 15 years, but she has gained nothing but a loss. Consequently, she began to be discontented with the U.S. imperialists' policy toward the SEATO. The ruling circle of Pakistan, in particular, was indignant at the attitude taken by the U.S. imperialists who supported India instead of Pakistan, her ally, during the conflict between Pakistan and India. Through this experience, they came to understand the true nature of the U.S. imperialists' military bloc policy and began to suspect the "value of the SEATO."

As a result, Pakistan has shown an noncooperative attitude towards the SEATO, even considering to quit this aggressive bloc. Of late there appeared patently among the ruling circle of the Philippines, a SEATO member-nation, a tendency showing an inclination of getting rid of the domination of U.S. imperialism.

The changed stand of the SEATO member-nations have turned more useless this military bloc already enfeebled. Startled at this, the U.S. imperialists are frenzied in coordinating, reshuffling and perfecting in haste the military bloc in Asia to which they have directed the spearhead of their major aggression.

In this connection the U.S. imperialists are trying to form a totally anti-communist military bloc by enlisting their puppets and reactionaries in Asia with the SEATO and "NEATO" as their main axis. In this way, the U.S. imperialists are attempting to strengthen the boneless SEATO and to bind laterally all the allies hitherto connected only vertically. Their intention is to make strong a military pillar out of this to realize the concept of the "Pacific Age" put forward by Johnson for the domination over the whole Asia.

ANZUS

Australia and New Zealand, both member-nations of the ANZUS, are submitting to U.S. imperialism, showing "common interest" in its overseas expansion and aggression. In spite of this attitude, they feel an apprehension with disgust at the ever-growing interference and control by U.S. imperialism in their internal affairs. In a long range view, there is no doubt, the more arbitrary become the U S. imperialists in their control and ordering, the stronger will become the anti-U.S. sentiments of these countries.

All these facts give a clear evidence on how critical has become the situation of the military allies rigged up and reared by U.S. imperialism. In this respect, the U.S. News and World Report commented that under the circumstances, the yardstick that defines the fate of the U.S.A. is the situation of

her allies. However, it continued, in Europe the NATO is split due to conflicts whereas the SEATO is on the fringe of collapse. It deplored that in the Middle East the CENTO had never played its own role from the outset. The New York Times reported the situation that today the Western alliance is split in almost all the major problems of the world; that they do not even consult each other, let alone any joint action taken for a problem of common interest. The paper viewed the situation with pessimism, pointing out that at present the U.S. imperialists were wrapped in extreme anxiety and disillusion.

The bankruptcy of the U.S. imperialists' military bloc policy is an inevitable result brought about by the unavoidable contradictions and weaknesses inherent in it.

At present U.S. imperialism is operating on its military blocs suffering from grave illness so as to recover them by all means. However, their final bankruptcy is decided by the history. No matter what remedies U.S. imperialism may employ, its military bloc policy which is in critical situation cannot be saved. Nor can the general trend towards its wane and downfall be checked.

(Continued from page 66)

In spite of that, the U.S. imperialists, while committing crimes, are shamelessly clamouring as if their "outposts" on the front line were "attacked" by our side. Meanwhile they are playing a cunning and dirty trick to cover up their criminal acts and to divert the attention of the world's public elsewhere by spreading false information as if our side were responsible for them.

However, the U.S. imperialists can never camouflage their criminal acts and never cover up their aggressive nature.

Lately the aggressive manoeuvres by the U.S. imperialists are being sharply watched and condemned not only by the people in the northern half of the Republic but also in South Korea occupied by the U.S. imperialists and all over the world.

Should the U.S. imperialists continue to commit their reckless military provocations, they will not escape from an irretrievable retaliatory blow.

Recently the 34th session of the Executive Committee of the WFTU was held in Prague. At the meeting a resolution on Korea condemning the U.S. imperialists' moves to provoke another war in Korea was adopted. The resolution reads as follow:

"The U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea for more than 20 years have completely turned it into their colony and military base to invade the whole Korea, Vietnam and Asia, through terror, massacre and plunder.

"The U.S. imperialists, since the Johnson's visit to South Korea in 1966, have been intensifying their military provocations on the Military Demarcation Line, openly alleging that the Armistice Agreement has become a mere scrap of paper and clamouring that they do not hesitate to start a war if necessary.

"Thus the danger of another war in Korea is more pressing. It is a menace not only to the peace and security in Korea but also to the peace in Asia and the world.

"The Executive Committee strongly condemns the U.S. imperialists' plan to provoke another war in Korea, and demands that the U.S. imperialists should stop at once all the provocative acts and withdraw from South Korea immediately.

"The Executive Committee appeals to the peace-loving working class and trade unions throughout the world to condemn resolutely the aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists against Korea and to express greater solidarity with the just struggle of the Korean working class and people who are fighting for chasing the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops out of South Korea and for realizing the country's unification by their own efforts".

The resolution continues:

"The Executive Committee actively supports the struggle of the South Korean workers and people who are more stubbornly waging a mass struggle in various forms against the rule and fascist terror imposed by the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi clique and for the right to live, for national freedom and the unification of the country.

"The Executive Committee demands to abrogate all the illegal resolutions on the 'Korean question' adopted at the U.N. through coercion of the U.S. imperialists and to dissolve the 'United Nations Commission on the Unification and Rehabilitaion of Korea' used by the U.S. imperialists as an aggressive tool, recognizing that the U.N. must not interfere in the question on Korea.

"The Executive Committee denounces the Japanese militarists who are in conspiracy with the South Korean puppets in politics, economy and military affairs through the 'South Korea-Japan treaty' cooked up by the U.S. imperialists. Making use of the treaty as a stepping-stone, the Japanese militarists have been committing their aggressive acts to South Korea.

"The Executive Committee accuses the Japanese government of its move to unilaterally break up the agreement on the repatriation of 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

"The Executive Committee demands that the Japanese authorities extend the Repatriation Agreement without amendment and unconditionally guarantee to the Korean citizens in Japan their return to their fatherland, the D.P.R.K."

CONFESSION OF CRIMINAL AGGRESSIVE ACTS

by Captain of Armed Spy Ship of U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Forces Captured While Committing Espionage Activities After Intruding into Coastal Waters of D.P.R.K.

Lloyd Mark Bucher, captain of "USS Pueblo," the armed spy ship of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army which was captured by naval vessels of the Korean People's Army while perpetrating hostile acts after illegally infiltrating into the coastal waters of our side on January 23, admitted the espionage activities the U.S. imperialist aggressors committed.

Follows his confession:

I am commander Lloyd Mark Bucher, captain of "USS Pueblo" belonging to the Pacific Fleet, U.S. Navy, who was captured while carrying out espionage activities after intruding deep into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

My serial number is 58215401. I was born in Pocatello, Idaho, U.S.A. I am 38 years old.

The crew of our "USS Pueblo" are 83 in all including five officers besides me, 75 servicemen and two civilians.

My ship had been sent to Sasebo, Japan, to execute assignments given by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

On December 2 last, we received assignments at the port of Sasebo from Rear Admiral Frank A. Johnson, U.S. Navy Commander in Japan, to conduct military espionage activities on the Far Eastern region of the Soviet Union and then on the off-shore areas and coastal areas of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

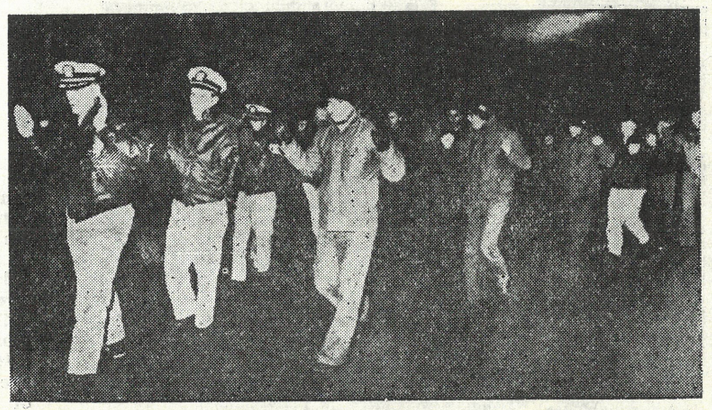
My ship had conducted espionage activities on a number of occasions for the purpose of detecting the territorial waters of the socialist countries.

Through such espionage activities, my ship detected the military installations set up along the coasts of the socialist countries and submitted the materials to the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

Recently, we were given another important mission by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, that is, to detect the areas along the Far East of the Soviet Union and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency promised me that if this task would be done successfully, a lot of dollars would be offered to the whole crew members of my ship and particularly I myself would be honoured.

Soon after that I reinforced the arms and equipment of the ship and made detailed preparations for



The U.S. imperialist aggressors captured by the navy of the Korean People's Army while conducting hostile acts after intruding deep into the coastal waters of the D. P. R. K.

espionage activities.

Then we disguised my ship as one engaged in researches on oceanic electronics and left the port of Sasebo, Japan, and conducted espionage acts along the coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea via the general areas off the Soviet Maritime Province. We pretended ourselves to conduct the observation of oceanic conditions on high seas, electronics, research on electric waves, magnetic conditions and exploitation of oceanic materials.

It was on January 16, 1968 that we entered the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea via the Soviet Maritime Province.

In accordance with the instructions we had received, my ship was on the utmost alert and observed and ascertained the depth of water, current, water temperature, sea basin, salt condensity and water transparency of the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with radars and various kinds of observatory instruments in a clandestine manner at Chongjin, Wonsan and several other points, and detected the radar network, accomodation capacities of the ports, the number of the incoming and outgoing vessels and maneuverability of the naval vessels of the Korean People's Army.

Furthermore we spied on various military installations and the distribution of industries and the deployment of armed forces along the east coast areas and sailed up to the point 7.6 miles of Ryodo Island, (39°17.4′ N., 127°46.9′ E.), when the navy patrol crafts of the Korean People's Army appeared.

We were on the alert instantly and tried to escape, firing at the navy patrol crafts of the People's Army.

But the situation became more dangerous for us and thus one of my men was killed, another heavily wounded and two others lightly wounded.

We had no way out, and were captured by the navy patrol crafts of the People's Army.

Having been captured now, I say frankly that our act was a crimina act which flagrantly violated the Armistice Agreement, and it was a sheer act of aggression.

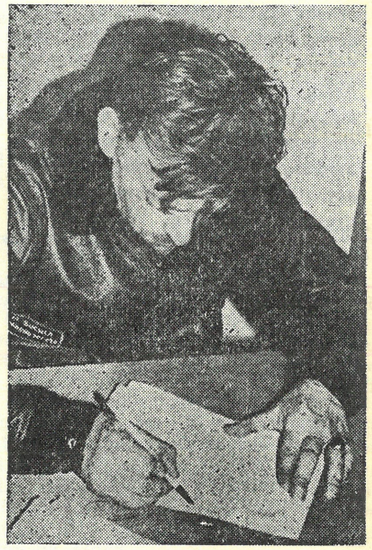
For the purpose of disguising the activities of my ship throughout the whole period of espionage activities, we used cunning methods namely we did not hoist the U.S flag and sailed at the highest speed when running out of the territoria waters after the espionage activities having intruded into territoria waters from high seas.

I have no excuse whatsoever for my criminal act as my ship intruded deep into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and was captured by the naval patrol crafts of the Korean People's Army in their self-defence action while conducting the criminal espionage activities.

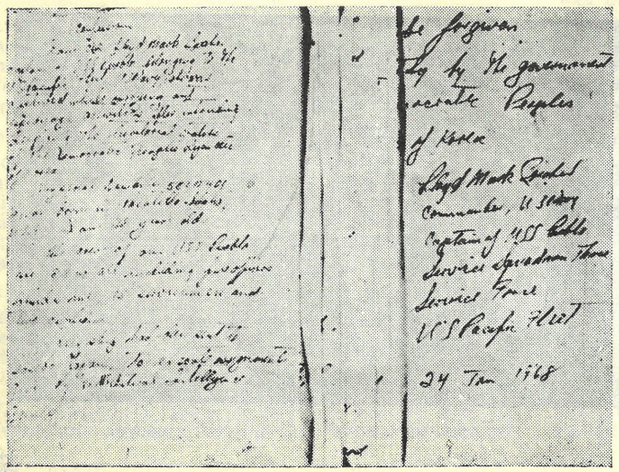
The crime committed by me and my men is entirely indelible.

I and my crew have perpetrated such grave criminal act but our parents and wives and children at home are anxiously waiting for us to return home in safe.

Therefore, we only hope, and it is the greatest desire of myself and all my crew, that we will be forgiven leniently by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.



Lloyd Mark Bucher, captain of "USS Pueblo," the armed spy ship of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces, writing confession



Confession of captain of "Pueblo," the armed spy ship of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces, captured while perpetrating espionage activities after intruding into the coastal waters of the D.P.R.K.

The chorus singing the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" and the "Song of the South Vietnam Liberation Army"

Group dance the "Flag of victory flies high"

Performance of SVLA Song and Dance Ensemble

The Song and Dance Ensemble of the South Vietnam Liberation Army, which visited our country with the feelings of militant friendship and solidarity expressed by the heroic South Vietnam Liberation Army and people to the Korean people, gave its first performance at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre on December 2 last year. For its friendly and militant songs and dances it got acclamations from the audience. The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. presented Order of Freedom and Independence First Class to the visiting SVLA Song and Dance Ensemble in recognition of the contribution it has made in strengthening and developing further the militant friendship and solidarity established between the peoples of Korea and South Vietnam while actively inspiring through artistic activities the South Vietnam Liberation Army and people to the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle and fighting valorously against the U.S. imperialist aggressors as well.

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